RockTenn CP, LLC

Fernandina Beach Mill

Facility ID No. 0890003

Nassau County

Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

Permit No. 0890003-044-AV

(Revision of Title V Air Operation Permit No. 0890003-038-AV)

Draft/Proposed

Permitting Authority:

State of Florida
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Waste and Air Resource Management, Northeast District
8800 Baymeadows Way West, Suite 100
Jacksonville, Florida 32256-7590

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USEPA Region IV Condensates Alternative Compliance Plan Approval Letter dated 7/5/2006
Fernandina Beach Condensate Compliance Plan, amended March 5, 2001
EPA Approval Letter dated December 11, 2000 of NCASI Method DI/HAPS-99.01
Order on Request for Alternate Procedures and Requirements, File No 01-H-AP, dated 02/25/02
Container Corporation of America Coal Sampling and Testing Procedures for Compliance Monitoring of SO_2 for #7 Power Boiler
EPA Approval Letter dated September 22, 2003 for Alternative Inspection Frequency
Smurfit Stone Alternate Procedure Request dated June 2, 2006
Department Alternate Procedure Request Approval dated August 28, 2006
FDEP Letter dated May 15, 2012
Table 1 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart S
Table 1 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart MM
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FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

NORTHEAST DISTRICT
8800 BAYMEADOWS WAY WEST, SUITE 100
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32256

RICK SCOTT
GOVERNOR

CARLOS LOPEZ-CANTERA
LT. GOVERNOR

HERSCHEL T. VINYARD JR.
SECRETARY

PERMITTEE:
RockTenn CP, LLC
P.O. Box 2000
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32035

Permit No. 0890003-044-AV
Fernandina Beach Mill
Facility ID No. 0890003
Title V Air Operation Permit Revision

The purpose of this permit is to revise Title V Air Operation Permit No.: 0890003-038-AV by: 1) incorporating the terms and conditions of air construction permit No. 0890003-040-AC; 2) co-processing and incorporating Air Construction Permit No. 0890003-043-AC; 3) including two additional RICE Engines; and 4) co-processing and incorporating Air Construction Permit No. 0890003-045-AC. The Title V Air Operation Permit is also being revised to include the September 1, 2012 EPA Amendments to 40 CFR 63 Subpart S, and amendments to NESHAP Part 61, Subpart A – General Provisions, NESHAP Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions, NESHAP Part 63, Subpart S, Table 1 of Subpart S, NESHAP, Subpart DDDDD, NSPS Part 60 Subpart D, NSPS Part 60 Appendix F Procedure 1, and NSPS Part 60, Subpart A – General Provisions.

The existing Fernandina Beach Mill is located in Nassau County at North 8th Street, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County; UTM Coordinates: Zone 17, 456.2 km East and 3394.1 km North; Latitude: 30°40’53” North and Longitude: 81°27’26” West.

The Title V air operation The Title V air operation permit is issued under the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) Chapters 62-4, 62-210, 62-213. The above named permittee is hereby authorized to operate the facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Revision Effective Date:	
Effective Date:	March 6, 2013
Renewal Application Due Date:	March 1, 2017
Expiration Date:	October 12, 2017

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Richard S. Rachal III, P.G.
Program Administrator
Waste and Air Resource Management Program

RSR/rfs

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Subsection A. Facility Description.

This facility is a fully integrated Kraft linerboard mill that consists of major activities areas such as: wood yard, pulp mill, recycle plant, chemical recovery, power house and paper mill. Also, it has a corrugated containers plant.

Subsection B. Summary of Emissions Units.

EU No.	Brief Description
Regulated Emissions Units	
006	#5 Power Boiler
007	#4 Recovery Boiler
011	#5 Recovery Boiler
013	#4 Smelt Dissolving Tank
014	#5 Smelt Dissolving Tank
015	#7 Power Boiler
020	Tall Oil Plant
021	#4 Lime Kiln
024	C-Line Brownstock Washer System
033	Pulping System MACT I
035	Wide-web Flexographic Printers
038	John Deere 210 BHP Diesel Engine- Model JU6H-UF50
039	Caterpillar 292 BHP Diesel Engine– Model 3406c
040	Caterpillar 292 BHP Diesel Engine – Model 3406c
041	Coal Handling System
042	John Deere, Diesel Engine (125 BHP) – Model 6466DF-00
043	Wisconsin, Diesel Engine (65 BHP) – Model V465D
Unregulated Emissions Units and Activities	
025	Wood yard
026	Brownstock Washing
028	Chemical Recovery Area
029	Converting Area/Warehouse
030	Facility-Wide miscellaneous
031	Secondary Fiber Pulp
032	Papermaking

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Subsection C. Applicable Regulations.

Based on the Title V air operation permit revision application received March 26, 2014, this facility is a major source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). The existing facility is a PSD major source of air pollutants in accordance with Rule 62-212.400, F.A.C. A summary of applicable regulations is shown in the following table.

Regulation	EU No(s).
40 CFR 63, Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions	007, 011, 013, 014, 021, 024, 033, 035; 042, 043
40 CFR 63, Subpart S - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry	006 *(when NCGs regulated by Subpart S are burned in this emissions unit)*, 021, 024, 033
40 CFR 63, Subpart KK	035
40 CFR 63, Subpart MM - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources at Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mill	007, 011, 013, 014, 021
40 CFR 63, Subpart ZZZZ- National Emissions Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines	038, 039, 040, 042, 043
40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD – Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters	006, 015
40 CFR 60, Subpart A, NSPS General Provisions	011, 014, 015, 021, 024, 041
40 CFR 60, Subpart BB- Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills	011, 014, 021, 024
40 CFR 60, Subpart D -Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Is Commenced After August 17, 1971	015
40 CFR 60, Subpart Y -Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants	~~015~~ 041
40 CFR 61, Subpart A, NESHAP General Provisions	006 *(when wastewater wood fiber residuals are fired as fuel in this emissions unit)*
40 CFR 61, Subpart E-National Emission Standard for Mercury	006 *(when wastewater wood fiber residuals are fired as fuel in this emissions unit)*
Rules 62-212.300(1)(e), and 62-212.400(12), F.A.C.	015, 024
Rule 296.410, F.A.C. –Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment	006
Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills	006, 007, 011, 013, 014, 020, 021
Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C. – Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input	006
Rule 62-296.340, F.A.C. - Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) Exemption	006

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The following conditions apply facility-wide to all emission units and activities:

FW1. Appendices. The permittee shall comply with all documents identified in Section IV, Appendices, listed in the Table of Contents. Each document is an enforceable part of this permit unless otherwise indicated.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

Emissions and Controls

FW2. Objectionable Odor Prohibited. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the discharge of air pollutants, which cause or contribute to an objectionable odor. An "objectionable odor" means any odor present in the outdoor atmosphere which by itself or in combination with other odors, is or may be harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable use and enjoyment of life or property, or which creates a nuisance.

[Rule 62-296.320(2) and 62-210.200(Definitions), F.A.C. .; AC45-141877; AC45-141873; AC45-141872; AC45-141871; AC45-141875; AC45-141874]

FW3. General Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions or Organic Solvents (OS) Emissions. The permittee shall allow no person to store, pump, handle, process, load, unload or use in any process or installation, volatile organic compounds or organic solvents without applying known and existing vapor emission control devices or systems deemed-necessary and ordered by the Department.

[Rule 62-296.320(1), F.A.C.]

{Permitting Note: Nothing is deemed necessary and ordered at this time.}

FW4. General Visible Emissions. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow to be discharged into the atmosphere the emissions of air pollutants from any activity equal to or greater than 20% opacity. EPA Method 9 is the method of compliance pursuant to Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. This regulation does not impose a specific testing requirement.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(b)1, F.A.C.]

FW5. Visible Emissions Standard – Emission Units equipped with Wet Scrubbers. Visible emissions limits for Kraft pulp mill emissions units equipped with wet scrubbers shall be effective only if the visible emission measurement can be made without being substantially affected by moisture condensation. If the Department determines that visible emissions exceed 20 percent opacity, a special compliance test may be required in accordance with Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.404(1)(b) F.A.C.]

FW6. Unconfined Particulate Matter. No person shall cause, let, permit, suffer or allow the emissions of unconfined particulate matter from any activity, including vehicular movement; transportation of materials; construction; alteration; demolition or wrecking; or industrially related activities such as loading, unloading, storing or handling; without taking reasonable precautions to prevent such emissions. Reasonable precautions to prevent emissions of unconfined particulate matter at this facility include:

The following requirements are "not federally enforceable":

Woodyard

Chips are transported to the chip screening building and stacker/reclaimers on a covered conveyor. Sawdust and rejected chips from the screening process are transported by covered conveyor to the bark reclaimer. Sawdust and chips are removed from the conveyors and transfer points and placed onto the ground. The chips, sawdust, and other wood debris that escapes are collected with heavy equipment and placed in the bark reclaimer or the bark pile.

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Pulping Area General

Chips are transported to the digester building on covered conveyors. Chips are transported to the Kamyr Digester in a blow line providing complete enclosure. Chips and fines that escape the transfer system are removed and then swept and carried to a chute where it is dumped to the ground or directly into a dumpster outside the digester building. The pile that is created is reclaimed into the bark system.

Chemical Recovery Area

Purchased lime is unloaded in a closed system and transferred to storage. Reburned lime from the lime kiln is transferred in an enclosed elevator system to storage. Reburned lime is stored in the No. 1 Lime Bin and purchased lime is stored in the No. 2 Lime Bin. PM emissions from the Nos. 1 and 2 Lime Bins are controlled by the baghouse in the No. 1 Lime Bin. Lime piles are minimized by reclaiming as quickly as possible and hauling off-site if necessary. Water is applied when necessary to minimize fugitive dust emissions.

Facility

Particulate matter emissions from roadways and any storage piles are minimized by water application, as necessary. Paved parking areas are maintained on-site for employee parking. Internal mill roadways are generally paved and speed limits are maintained. Vegetation and trees are maintained on the north and east perimeters of the facility to minimize as practicable windblown particulate emissions from these areas.

[Rule 62-296.320(4)(c)2., F.A.C.; Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

FW7. Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction Plan. The Permittee shall adopt and implement a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) plan that describes, in detail, procedures for operating and maintaining the source during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. The plan shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3) including containing a program of corrective action for malfunctioning processes and the air pollution control and monitoring equipment used to comply with the relevant standards of 40 CFR Part 63. The current SSM Plan shall be maintained at the facility and be available for inspection and copying by the Administrator upon request. If the SSM Plan is subsequently revised pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6(e)(3)(viii), the Permittee shall maintain at the facility each previous (i.e., superseded) version of the SSM Plan, and shall make each such previous version available for inspection and copying by the Administrator for a period of 5 years after revision of the plan. Any revisions made to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan in accordance with the procedures established by 40 CFR 63.6(e), shall not be deemed to constitute a Part 70 or 71 permit revision. Moreover, none of the procedures specified by the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan for an affected source shall be deemed to fall within the permit shield.

Note: *This condition is applicable to Emissions Units ~~006~~, 007, 011, 013, 014, 021, ~~024~~, ~~and 033~~.*

[40 CFR 63.6(e)]

Annual Reports and Fees

See Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements for additional details.

FW8. ~~Annual Operating Report. The permittee shall submit an annual report that summarizes the actual operating rates and emissions from this facility. Annual operating reports shall be submitted to the Compliance Authority by April 1st of each year~~

Electronic Annual Operating Report and Title V Annual Emissions Fees. The information required by the Annual Operating Report for Air Pollutant Emitting Facility [Including Title V Source Emissions Fee Calculation] (DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5)) shall be submitted by April 1 of each year, for the previous

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calendar year, to the Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Air Resource Management. Each Title V source shall submit the annual operating report using the DEP's Electronic Annual Operating Report (EAOR) software, unless the Title V source claims a technical or financial hardship by submitting DEP Form No. 62-210.900(5) to the DEP Division of Air Resource Management instead of using the reporting software. Emissions shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-210.370(2), F.A.C. Each Title V source must pay between January 15 and April 1 of each year an annual emissions fee in an amount determined as set forth in subsection 62-213.205(1), F.A.C. The annual fee shall only apply to those regulated pollutants, except carbon monoxide and greenhouse gases, for which an allowable numeric emission-limiting standard is specified in the source's most recent construction permit or operation permit. Upon completing the required EAOR entries, the EAOR Title V Fee Invoice can be printed by the source showing which of the reported emissions are subject to the fee and the total Title V Annual Emissions Fee that is due. The submission of the annual Title V emissions fee payment is also due (postmarked) by April 1st of each year. A copy of the system-generated EAOR Title V Annual Emissions Fee Invoice and the indicated total fee shall be submitted to: **Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee, P.O. Box 3070, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070.** Additional information is available by accessing the Title V Annual Emissions Fee On-line Information Center at the following Internet web site: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/tvfee.htm.

[Rules 62-210.370(3), 62-210.900 & 62-213.205, F.A.C.; and, §403.0872(11), Florida Statutes (2013); and Rule 2.301, JEPB; Rule 2.501, JEPB]

{Permitting Note: Resources to help you complete your AOR are available on the electronic AOR (EAOR) website at: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/eaor. If you have questions or need assistance after reviewing the information posted on the EAOR website, please contact the Department by phone at (850) 717-9000 or email at eaor@dep.state.fl.us.}

{Permitting Note: The Title V Annual Emissions Fee form (DEP Form No. 62-213.900(1)) has been repealed. ***A separate Annual Emissions Fee form is no longer required to be submitted by March 1st each year.****}*

~~**FW8.** Annual Emissions Fee Form and Fee. The annual Title V emissions fees are due (postmarked) by March 1st of each year. The completed form and calculated fee shall be submitted to: Major Air Pollution Source Annual Emissions Fee, P.O. Box 3070, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-3070. The forms are available for download by accessing the Title V Annual Emissions Fee On-line Information Center at the following Internet web site: http://www.dep.state.fl.us/air/emission/tvfee.htm.~~

~~[Rule 62-213.205, F.A.C.]~~

FW9. Annual Statement of Compliance. The permittee shall submit an annual statement of compliance to the compliance authority at the address shown on the cover of this permit within 60 days after the end of each calendar year during which the Title V permit was effective.

[Rules 62-213.440(3)(a)2. & 3. and (3)(b), F.A.C.]

FW10. Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of CAA). If and when the facility becomes subject to 112(r), the permittee shall:

a. Submit its Risk Management Plan (RMP) to the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO) RMP Reporting Center. Any Risk Management Plans, original submittals, revisions or updates to submittals, should be sent ~~to~~ electronically through EPA's Central Data Exchange system at the following address: : https://cdx.epa.gov. Information on electronically submitting risk management plans using the Central Data Exchange system is available at: http://www.epa.gov/osweroe1/content/rmp/index.htm. The RMP Reporting Center can be contacted at: RMP Reporting Center, Post Office Box 10162, Fairfax, VA 22038, Telephone: (703) 227-7650.

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b. Submit to the permitting authority Title V certification forms or a compliance schedule in accordance with Rule 62-213.440(2), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 68]

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The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit:

EU No.	Brief Description
-006	No. 5 Power Boiler. Particulate matter emissions, including the fly ash, are controlled by a multiple cyclone (without fly ash reinjection), followed by a single chamber, 3 electric field, electrostatic precipitator (ESP). The ESP collected fly ash is injected into one of the No. 7 Power Boiler coal pulverizers and the boiler bottom ash to the wastewater treatment plant or off-site landfill. The total maximum operational heat input of this emissions unit is 805 MMBtu/hr. This emissions unit may burn carbonaceous fuel and No. 6 fuel oil in any combination or 100% No. 6 fuel oil. The No. 6 fuel oil may contain on-specification used oil. No. 2 fuel oil may also be fired in any combination with other permitted fuels or 100% No. 2 fuel oil. The carbonaceous fuel may contain wastewater wood fiber residuals. Low volume, high concentration (LVHC) Noncondensible gases (NCG) from the batch digester system, continuous digester system, turpentine recovery system, evaporator systems, and foul condensate collection tank are collected and burned in this boiler as the backup control device to the No. 4 Lime Kiln for compliance with 40 CFR 63, Subpart S. CAM applies to this emission unit for particulate matter.

{Permitting notes: This emissions unit is regulated under: Rule 296.410, F.A.C. –Carbonaceous Fuel Burning Equipment; Rule 62-296.404, F.A.C. – Kraft Pulp Mills; Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C. – Fossil Fuel Steam Generators with More Than 250 Million Btu Per Hour Heat Input; Rule 62-296.340, F.A.C. - Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) Exemption; Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM), adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.;40 CFR 63 Subpart S- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C., 40 CFR 61 Subpart E- National Emission Standard for Mercury; and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. This emissions unit is classified as existing industrial boiler under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.}

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

A.1. Permitted Capacity: The operation rate shall not exceed 805 MMBtu/hr (based on a 24-hour average).

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-194149; Construction Permit No. 0890003-003-AC; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC; Construction Permit No. AC45-190382/PSD-FL-165]

A.2. Method of Operation: This emissions unit shall be fired with carbonaceous fuel (bark, wood, sawdust, wastewater wood fiber residuals, and bark ash) and No. 6 fuel oil in any combination. The sulfur content in the No. 6 fuel oil shall not exceed 2.5% by weight. The source of the wastewater wood fiber residuals fired in this emissions unit shall be from the onsite, wastewater treatment system (primary and secondary clarifiers) only.

Alternative Methods of Operation are described below:

Condition A.2. Continued:

Alternative Method	Fuel Options	Maximum Heat Input Rate (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Operating Rate
1	Carbonaceous fuel only (24-hr)	457.0 MMBtu/hr[1]	107,600 lb/hr[1] (53.8 TPH)
2	No. 6 fuel oil only[2] (1-hr)	657.8 MMBtu/hr	4,417 gal/hr[2]
	(24-hr)	573.4 MMBtu/hr[1]	3,850 gal/hr[1,2,3]
3	No. 2 fuel oil only[2] (1-hr)	657.8 MMBtu/hr	4,837 gal/hr
	(24-hr)	573.4 MMBtu/hr[1]	4,216 gal/hr
4	Combination of carbonaceous fuel and fuel oil	805 MMBtu/hr	Bark – 457.0 MMBtu/hr Fuel oil - 348 MMBtu/hr

[1]Based on permit limit.

[2]Fuel oil may include on-spec used oil. Prior to blending it shall comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 279 & 761, and Used Oil Conditions in Subsection N.

[3]92,400 gallons per 24-hour period.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C., Construction Permit No. AC45-194149; Construction Permit No. 0890003-003-AC; Construction Permit No. 0890003-010-AC; Construction Permit No. AC45-190382/PSD-FL-165]

A.3. Hours of Operation: The hours of operation are not limited (8760 hours/year).

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Construction permit No. AC45-194149]

A.4. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.

[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting note: Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions A.5.a. – A.9. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

A.5.a. Particulate Matter Emissions – Alternative Methods 1 or 4. Particulate matter emissions shall not exceed 0.3 lb per MMBtu heat input from carbonaceous fuels or 0.1 lb per MMBtu heat input from No. 6 fuel oil, and 137.1 lb per hour and 598.9 TPY.

[Rule 62-296.410(1)(b)2., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-194149]

A.5.b.1. Particulate Matter Emissions – Alternative Methods 2 or 3[1]. Particulate Matter emissions shall not exceed 0.1 pounds per million Btu heat input, as measured by applicable compliance methods.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(b), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-194149]

A.5.b.2. Particulate Matter Emissions- Alternate Methods 2 or 3- Soot Blowing & Load Change[1,2]. Particulate Matter emissions shall not exceed an average of 0.3 lb/MMBTU heat input while boiler cleaning (soot blowing) or during a load change. These excess emissions resulting from operation in either of these two modes shall not exceed 3 hours in any 24-hour period. Best operational practices to minimize emissions shall be adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.

A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range, other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[2] Rule 62-210.700 (Excess Emissions), F.A.C. cannot vary any requirement of an NSPS, NESHAP or Acid Rain program provision.

[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

A.6. SO_2 Standard. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall not exceed 550.0 lb/hour based on a 24-hour rolling average as determined by SO_2 CEMS. Compliance with this standard ensures that the mill is exempt from the provisions of BART at Rule 62-296.340, F.A.C. Failure to comply with the SO_2 standard in this permit may subject this facility to BART review.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340(5)(c), F.A.C., Construction Permit No. 0890003-018-AC]

A.7. Total Reduced Sulfur Emissions – All Methods of Operation. When NCG gases are collected and routed to this Emissions Unit, TRS emissions shall not exceed 5 ppm by volume on a dry basis at standard conditions corrected to 10% oxygen as a 12-hour average, and 11.74 lb/hr and 12.85 tons per year.

[Rule 62-296.404(3)(f), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-003-AC]

A.8.a. Visible Emissions – Alternative Methods 1 or 4. Visible emissions shall not exceed 30% opacity except for two minutes per hour of not more than 40% opacity.

[Rule 62-296.410(1)(b)1., F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-194149]

A.8.b. Visible Emissions – Alternate Methods 2 or 3[1]. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity except for one, two minute period per hour during which opacity shall not exceed 40%.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(a), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-194149]

A.8.c. Visible Emissions -Alternate Methods 2 or 3 - Soot Blowing & Load Change[1,2]. Excess emissions resulting from boiler cleaning (soot blowing) and load change shall be permitted provided the duration of such excess emissions shall not exceed 3 hours in any 24-hour period and visible emissions shall not exceed 60% opacity, and provided (1) best operation practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions is minimized.

Visible emissions above 60% opacity shall be allowed for not more than 4, six (6)-minute periods, during the 3-hour period of excess emissions for boilers that are operating continuous opacity monitors.

A load change occurs when the operational capacity of a unit is in the 10 percent to 100 percent capacity range other than startup or shutdown, which exceeds 10 percent of the unit's rated capacity and which occurs at a rate of 0.5 percent per minute or more.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[2] Rule 62-210.700 (Excess Emissions), F.A.C. cannot vary any requirement of an NSPS, NESHAP or Acid Rain program provision.

[Rule 62-210.700(3), F.A.C.]

A.9. Mercury Emissions – Alternative Methods 1 or 4. Mercury emissions, when wastewater wood fiber residuals are fired, shall not exceed 3.2 kg (7.1 lb) of mercury per 24-hour period.

[40 CFR 61.52(b)]

State Excess Emissions

Rule 62-210.700 (Excess Emissions), F.A.C. cannot vary any requirement of an NSPS, NESHAP or Acid Rain program provision. Specifically, this rule applies to Conditions A.5.a., A.5.b.1., A.8.a., A.8.b.

A.10. Excess Emissions – Alternate Methods 1 or 4 – Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction. Excess Emissions resulting from startup, shutdown or malfunction shall be permitted providing (1) best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and (2) the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized but in no case exceed 2 hours in any 24 hour period unless authorized by the Department for longer duration. For a cold start-up of this boiler, excess emissions shall not exceed 6.0 hours in any 24 hour period provided best operational practices to minimize emissions are followed. For a warm start-up of this boiler, excess emissions shall not exceed 3.0 hours in any 24 hour period provided best operational practices to minimize emissions are followed. The Department may specifically authorize a longer period on a case by case basis.

A Warm Start-up of this boiler shall mean a startup of the boiler following a shutdown lasting less than 24 hours.

A Cold Start-up of this boiler shall mean a startup of the boiler following a shutdown lasting at least 24 hours.

[Rule 62-210.700(1), F.A.C.; Application No. 0890003-037-AV]

A.11. Excess Emissions Alternate Methods 2 or 3 – Startup and Shutdown[1]. Excess Emissions resulting from startup or shutdown shall be permitted provided that best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to and the duration of excess emissions shall be minimized.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is operated as a fossil fuel fired boiler per Rule 62-296.405, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-210.700(2), F.A.C.]

A.12. Excess Emissions- All Methods of Operation. Excess emissions caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure, which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown, or malfunction shall be prohibited.

[Rule 62-210.700(4), F.A.C.]

Federal Excess Emissions

A.13. Operation and Maintenance Requirements- *Applicable when Wastewater wood fiber residuals are fired in Emissions Unit*. The owner or operator of each stationary source shall maintain and operate the source, including associated equipment for air pollution control, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 61.12(c)]

~~**A.14.** Operation and Maintenance Requirements- *Applicable when Low volume, high concentration (LVHC) Noncondensible gases (NCG) subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart S are fired in Emissions Unit*.~~

~~(1)(i) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, this general duty to minimize emissions requires that the owner or operator reduce emissions from the affected source to the greatest extent which is consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices. The general duty to minimize emissions during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not require the owner or operator to achieve emission levels that would be required by the applicable standard at other times if this is not consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices, nor does it require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures (including the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required in paragraph (e)(3) of this section), review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.~~

~~(ii) Malfunctions must be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence. To the extent that an unexpected event arises during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, an owner or operator must comply by minimizing emissions during such a startup, shutdown, and malfunction event consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices.~~

~~(iii) Operation and maintenance requirements established pursuant to section 112 of the Act are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in relevant standards.~~

~~[40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)]~~

A.15. Excess Emissions – All Methods of Operation- *Applicable when Low volume, high concentration (LVHC) Noncondensible gases (NCG) subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart S are fired in Emissions Unit*.

This emissions unit shall also meet the excess emissions requirements as stated in Condition No. J.4.

[40 CFR 63.443(e)(1)]

Monitoring of Operations

A.16. CAM Plan. This emissions unit is subject to the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

A.17. Fuel Oil Flow Meter**.** A fuel flow meter with data storage and print capability shall be installed and calibrated on the fuel line supplying the fuel oil to the No. 5 Power Boiler. The fuel flow meter shall meet an accuracy of ± 2.0% of the upper range value, and calibrations will be performed at least annually.

[Construction Permit No. AC45-194149; Construction Permit No. 0890003-003-AC]

A.18. Opacity Monitor. A visible emissions (VE) continuous monitor system (CMS) shall be used to evaluate and record the opacity of the stack flue gas. The CMS shall be properly calibrated, operated and maintained in accordance with Rule 62-297.520, F.A.C.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(f)1.a.,F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-194149]

Compliance Monitoring

A.19. SO_2 CEMS & Exhaust Flow Monitor Required for Demonstrating Compliance. The permittee shall properly install, calibrate, maintain and operate a CEMS to measure and record SO_2 emissions and exhaust flow for reporting in units of the applicable standard. The permittee shall comply with the specific requirements in Appendix CEMS of this permit.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-296.340(BART), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-018-AC]

A.20. SO_2 CEMS & Exhaust Flow Monitor Certification. The continuous flow monitor used to determine the stack exhaust flow rate shall be certified pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 6. The SO_2 CEMS shall be certified pursuant to 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2.

[Construction Permit No. 0890003-018-AC, Appendix D]

A.21. SO_2 CEMS & Exhaust Flow Monitor Quality Assurance: The permittee shall follow the quality assurance procedures of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix F. The required RATA tests for the SO_2 monitor shall be performed using EPA Method 6C in Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60.

[Construction Permit No. 0890003-018-AC, Appendix D]

A.22. SO_2 CEMS RATA Test/Annual Compliance Stack Test. Data collected during CEMS quality assurance RATA tests can substitute for annual stack tests, provided the permittee indicates this intent in the submitted test protocol and follows the procedures outlined in the CEMS Operation Plan.

[Construction Permit No. 0890003-018-AC, Appendix D]

A.23. SO_2 CEMS Used for Compliance: Once adherence to 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2 is demonstrated, the permittee shall use the CEMS to demonstrate compliance with the emission standard as specified by Condition A.6.

[Construction Permit No. 0890003-018-AC, Appendix D]

A.24. SO_2 CEMS Required for Reporting Annual Emissions. The permittee shall use data from the CEMS when calculating annual emissions for purposes of computing actual emissions, baseline actual emissions and net emissions increase, as defined at Rule 62-210.200, F.A.C., and for purposes of computing emissions pursuant to the reporting requirements of Rules 62-210.370(3) and 62-212.300(1)(e), F.A.C. The permittee shall follow the procedures in Appendix CEMS for calculating annual emissions.

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.370(3), F.A.C; Construction Permit No. 0890003-018-AC]

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting note: Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

A.25.a. Particulate Matter – Alternate Methods 1 or 4. The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[Rule 62-296.410(3)(b), F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.b., F.A.C.]

A.25.b.1. Particulate Matter – Alternate Methods 2 or 3[1]. The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be EPA Method 5, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. The minimum sample volume shall be 30 dry standard cubic feet. EPA Method 5 may be used with filter temperature at no more than 320 degrees Fahrenheit. An acetone wash shall be used with the test method. A compliance test shall be performed annually, once each federal fiscal year. A test shall not be required, however, if the emissions unit does not burn liquid fuel, other than startup, for a total of more than 400 hours in a federal fiscal year.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(e)2.,F.A.C.; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)5.,F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. AC45-194149]

A.25.b.2. Particulate Matter– Alternate Methods 2 or 3– Soot Blowing[1]. The test method for particulate matter emissions shall be as specified in Condition A.25.b.1. A compliance test shall be conducted annually while the emissions unit is operating under soot blowing conditions in each federal fiscal year during which soot blowing is part of normal emissions unit operation, except that such test shall not be required in any federal fiscal year in which the fossil fuel steam generator does not burn liquid fuel for more than 400 hours other than during startup.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)2., F.A.C.]

A.26. Fuel Oil Sulfur Content. The sulfur content of the No. 6 fuel oil shall be verified using DEP approved ASTM methods; and, the lab analysis data sheet, which is provided by the fuel oil vendor upon delivery, shall be kept on record for at least two years.

[Construction Permit No. AC45-194149; Applicant Request dated November 30, 2005]

A.27. Total Reduced Sulfur Emissions – All Methods of Operation. When routing TRS gases to this boiler for thermal destruction, the gases shall be introduced with the primary fuel or into the flame zone, or with the combustion air. The TRS gases shall be subject to a minimum temperature of 650 °C (1200° F) for at least 0.5 second. It is assumed that compliance with the TRS emissions limit stated in Condition No. A.7. is achieved by maintaining this minimum temperature and residence time.

[Rules 62-296.404(3)(a)1., and 62-296.404(5)(d), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.283(a)(1)(iii)]

A.28.a. Visible Emissions- Alternate Methods 1 or 4. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[Rule 62-296.410(3)(a), F.A.C. ; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.]

A.28.b. Visible Emissions- Alternate Methods 2 or 3[1]. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[Rule 62-296.405(e)1., F.A.C. ; Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.]

A.28.c. Visible Emissions Alternate Methods 2 or 3– Soot Blowing and Load Change[1]. The test method for visible emissions shall be EPA Method 9, incorporated and adopted by reference in Chapter 62-297, F.A.C. A compliance test shall be performed annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.a., F.A.C.]

A.29. Mercury Emissions – Alternative Methods 1 or 4. Pursuant to 40 CFR 61.55(a), an annual performance test demonstrated by either stack sampling according to 40 CFR 61.53 or sludge sampling according to 40 CFR 61.54 is not required for sources in which mercury emissions do not exceed 1.6 kg (3.5 lb) per 24-hour period. Records of the performance test and other data needed to determine total emissions shall be retained at the facility and shall be made available, for inspection by the Administrator, for a minimum of 2 years.

Permitting Note: Mercury emissions from this emissions unit, as demonstrated by performance testing conducted January 12, 2005, and July 10-11, 2007, are below the threshold requiring annual performance testing.

[Performance Testing dated January 12, 2005; Performance Testing dated July 10-11, 2007; 40 CFR 61.55(a), 40 CFR 61.53(d)(6)]

A.30. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

A.31. Sulfur Dioxide (24-hr) - NCG/Fuel Oil. The facility shall maintain records of the following:

- The sulfur content of the fuel oil,
- The flow rate of the fuel oil,
- The amount (gallons) of the fuel oil

[Application No. 0890003-025-AV]

A.32. Other Requirements. The Permittee shall comply with the recordkeeping, reporting, and notification requirements of Appendix CEMS (Standard CEMS Requirements).

[Construction Permit No. 0890003-018-AC]

A.33. Excess Emissions – Alternate Methods 2 or 3 - Quarterly Reporting Requirements[1]. The owner or operator shall submit to the Department a written report of emissions in excess of emission limiting standards in Condition A.5.b.1., and A.8.b. for each calendar quarter. The nature and cause of the excessive emissions shall be explained. This report does not relieve the owner or operator of the legal liability for violations. All recorded data shall be maintained on file by the facility for a period of two years.

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with 100% fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[Rule 62-296.405(1)(g), F.A.C.]

A.34. Excess Emissions- All Methods of Operation– Malfunction. In case of excess emissions resulting from malfunctions, the owner or operator shall notify the Department in accordance with Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C. A full written report on the malfunctions shall be submitted in a quarterly report, if requested by the Department.

[Rule 62-210.700(6), F.A.C.]

A.35. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements.

Common Conditions

A.36. This emissions unit is also subject to Common Condition Nos. N.1. - N.5.

Other Applicable Requirements

A.37. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, this emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements contained in:

40 CFR 61, Subpart A – General Provisions

40 CFR 61, Subpart E – National Emission Standard for Mercury

40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions

40 CFR 63, Subpart S - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry

40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. The applicable requirements contained in 40 CFR 63, Subpart A General Provision: Table 10 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, which shows the parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 are applicable.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

A.38. Compliance Date: The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD no later than January 31, 2016.

[40 CFR 40 CFR 63.7495(b)]

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit:

EU No.	Brief Description
-015	#7 Power Boiler, a coal and natural gas fired boiler that is capable of generating 825,000 pounds of steam per hour at 825 °F and 850 psig. Auxiliary equipment includes an economizer, fans and drives, air preheater, instrumentation, breaching and duct work, and related piping. A two-chamber, 6-field each chamber, electrostatic precipitator manufactured by Hamon Research-Cottrell, is used to control particulate emissions. In addition, ~~the Coal Handling System (EP 01) and~~ the Ash Handling System (EP 02) ~~are~~ is identified under this emissions unit. PM emissions from the Ash Handling System are controlled by a fabric filter. CAM applies to this emission unit for particulate matter.

{Permitting note(s): The No. 7 Power Boiler is regulated under NSPS - 40 CFR 60, Subpart D, Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Is Commenced After August 17, 1971**,** adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C. and Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No(s). PSD-FL-062; Rule 62-212.400(6), F.A.C., Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Determination, dated October 11, 1980 and amended in 1984, Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM), adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.; and 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. This emissions unit is classified as existing industrial boiler under 40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD.}

~~The Coal Handling System (EP 01) is regulated under Rule 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit No. PSD-FL-062 and 40 CFR 60 Subpart Y – Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants.~~

The Ash Handling System (EP02) is regulated under Rule 212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit(s) No(s). PSD-FL-062.

The following specific conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

F.1. Permitted Capacity. The operation rate shall not exceed 1,021 MMBtu/hr (based on a 24-hour average).

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C. ; Permit No. 0890003-034-AC]

F.2. Hours of Operation. The hours of operation for this emissions unit shall not exceed 8760 hours/year.

[Rules 62-4.160(2) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; AC45-35532 Modification dated 1/22/85]

F.3. Methods of Operation - This emissions unit is fired primarily with coal. Nos. 2 and 6 Fuel Oil, and natural gas may be fired during startup, shutdown, and malfunction, and at other times as needed for flame stabilization and to maintain steam production. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions, pursuant to 40 CFR 60.11(d). The sulfur content in the fuel oil shall not exceed 2.5% by weight. The emissions standards of NSPS Subpart D do not apply during startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

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Alternative Methods of Operation are described below:

Alternative Method	Fuel Options[1]	Maximum Heat Input Rate (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Operating Rate
1	Coal only (24-hr)	1,021 MMBtu/hr	81,680 lb/hr[2]
2	No. 6 fuel oil only[3&7] (24-hr)	1,021 MMBtu/hr	6,800 gal/hr
3	No. 2 fuel oil only (24-hr)	1,021 MMBtu/hr	7,293 gal/hr[4]
4	Natural Gas (24 hr average)	240 MMBtu/hr	233,463 ft^3/hr[5]
5	Any combination of the alternative methods listed above	1,021 MMBtu/hr	Individual rates listed above
6	Any combination of the alternative methods listed above with No. 5 Power Boiler ash	1,021 MMBtu/hr	Up to individual rates listed above + up to 10 tons (bark ash)[6]/hr

[1] Fly ash from the No. 5 Power Boiler may be injected with any alternate method of operation.
[2] Based on coal heating value of 12,500 Btu/lb. Operating rate is not measured; instead, this value is calculated. See Condition Title V Air Operation Permit.
[3] Fuel oil may contain on-spec used oil. Based on No. 6 Fuel Oil heating value of 150mmBtu/1000 gallons.
[4] Based on No. 2 Fuel Oil heating value of 140 MMBtu/1000 gallons.
[5] Based upon natural gas heating value of 1028 Btu per cubic foot
[6] Heating value associated with bark ash is included in 1,021 MMBtu/hr.
[7] Technical Evaluation to Permit No. 0890003-019-AC/ PSD-FL-062B dated July 17, 2007, emissions unit has 4 oil guns installed out of 8 design, which allows boiler to achieve approximately 30 percent of full boiler load. Steady-state operation of No. 6 fuel oil not considered in PSD preconstruction review and is not authorized.

[Rule 62-213.410, F.A.C., AO45-169854; EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81; Construction Permit No. AC45-35532; Construction Permit No. 0890003-019-AC/ PSD-FL-062B; 40 CFR 60.11(d), Rule 62-4.070(3), F.A.C. and Permit No. 0890003-034-AC]

F.4. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.

[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting note: Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions F.5. – F.12. are based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

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From the boiler stack:

F.5. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter Emissions shall not exceed 0.10 lb per MMBTU of heat input, 102.10 lbs/hr and 447.20 TPY, derived from fossil fuel or fossil fuel and wood residue.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)1., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.42(a)(1); EPA Modification, PSD-FL-062 dated April 13, 1981; Construction Permit No. AC45-35532]

F.6.a. Sulfur Dioxide – Solid Fossil Fuel. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 1.2 lb per MMBTU of heat input, 1,225.20 lbs/hr and 5,366.38 TPY, derived from solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel and wood residue.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)1., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.43(a)(2); EPA Modification, PSD-FL-062 dated April 13, 1981; Construction Permit No. AC45-35532]

F.6.b. Sulfur Dioxide – Liquid Fossil Fuel[1]. Sulfur Dioxide Emissions shall not exceed 0.8 lb per MMBTU of heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel or liquid fossil fuel and wood residue.

[1] *Applicable when the boiler is fired with fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction as specified in Condition. F.3.*

[40 CFR 60.43(a)(1)]

F.6.c. Sulfur Dioxide – Combination of Fuels[1]. When different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard (in ng/J) shall be determined by proration using the following formula:

$$PS_{SO2} = [y(340) + z(520)]/(y+z)$$

where:

PS_{SO2} is the prorated standard for sulfur dioxide when burning different fuels simultaneously, in nanograms per joule heat input derived from all fossil fuels or from all fossil fuels and wood residue fired,

y is the percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel, and

z is the percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel.

[1] *Applicable for fuel oil when the boiler is fired with fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction as specified in Condition. F.3.*

[40 CFR 60.43(b)]

F.6.d. Sulfur Dioxide – Combination of Fuels[1]. Compliance shall be based on the total heat input from all fossil fuels burned, including gaseous fuels.

[1] *Applicable for fuel oil and/or natural gas when the boiler is fired with fuel oil and/or natural gas during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction as specified in Condition. F.3.*

[40 CFR 60.43(c)]

F.7.a. Nitrogen Oxides – Liquid Fossil Fuel or Liquid Fossil Fuel and Wood Residue or Gaseous Fossil Fuel and Wood Residue[1]. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions, expressed as NO_2, shall not exceed 0.30 lb per MMBTU of heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel, liquid fossil fuel and wood residue, or gaseous fossil fuel and wood residue.

[1] *Applicable when the boiler is fired with fuel oil during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction as specified in Condition. F.3.*

[40 CFR 60.44(a)(2)]

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F.7.b Nitrogen Oxides – Solid Fossil Fuel or Solid Fossil Fuel and Wood Residue- BACT Determination. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions, expressed as NO_2, shall not exceed 0.6 lb per MMBTU of heat input, 612.60 lbs/hr and 2683.19 TPY, derived from solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel and wood residue.

{Permitting Note: This standard is more stringent than that imposed by the NSPS, 40 CFR 60.44(a)(3), which is stated below in Condition F.7.c.}

[~~Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)1., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.44(a)(3);~~ BACT Determination dated October 11, 1984; Construction Permit No. AC45-35532]

F.7.c. Nitrogen Oxides – Solid Fossil Fuel or Solid Fossil Fuel and Wood Residue- NSPS. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions, expressed as NO_2, shall not exceed 0.7 lb per MMBTU of heat input derived from solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel and wood residue.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)1., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.44(a)(3)]

F.7.d. Nitrogen Oxides – Gaseous Fossil Fuel. Nitrogen Oxides Emissions, expressed as NO_2, shall not exceed 0.20 lb per MMBTU of heat input when the boiler is fired with gaseous fossil fuel during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

[40 CFR 60.44(a)(1), Permit No. 0890003-034-AC]

F.7.e. Nitrogen Oxides – Combination of Fuels[1]. When different fossil fuels are burned simultaneously in any combination, the applicable standard (in ~~ng/J~~ lb/MMBtu) is determined by proration using the following formula:

$$PS_{NOx} = \frac{x(\cancel{86}0.20)+y(\cancel{130}0.30)+z(\cancel{300}0.6)}{x+y+z}$$

where:

PS_{NOx} = is the prorated standard for nitrogen oxides when burning different fuels simultaneously, in ~~nanograms per joule~~ pounds per MMBTU heat input derived from all fossil fuels fired or from all fossil fuels and wood residue fired;

x= is the percentage of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel; and

y = is the percentage of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel (or liquid fossil fuel and wood residue or gaseous fossil fuel and wood residue); and,

z = is the percentage of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel (or Solid Fossil Fuel and Wood Residue, except lignite).

[1] Applicable when the boiler is fired with gaseous fossil fuel and/or liquid fossil fuel and/or solid fossil fuel (except lignite) during times other than startup, shutdown, or malfunction.

{Permitting Note: The most stringent standard applicable when firing Solid Fossil Fuel or Solid Fossil Fuel and Wood Residue (0.6 lb/MMBTU based on the BACT Determination and stated in Condition F.7.b.) is to be used in the above formula when determining a prorated NOx standard due to the firing of a combination of fuels}

[40 CFR 60.44(b), Permit No. 0890003-034-AC; Permit No. 0890003-045-AC]

F.8. Carbon Monoxide. Carbon Monoxide Emissions shall not exceed 93.6 lbs/hr and 409.97 TPY.

[Permit No. AO45-169854 references EPA/DER Agreement & 40 CFR 52.21(j)]

F.9. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)1., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.42(a)(2) ; Construction Permit No. AC45-35532]

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~~**From the coal preparation and handling system and silos vent (EP 01):**~~

~~**F.10.** Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall be less than 20% opacity.~~

~~[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)32., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.254(a); EPA Modification, PSD-FL-062 dated April 13, 1981]~~

From the fly ash handling system and silo vent (EP 02):

F.10. Visible Emissions. Visible Emissions shall not exceed 5% opacity.

[Rule 62-204.800(3), F.A.C.; 40 CFR 52.21(j); EPA Modification, PSD-FL-062 dated April 13, 1981]

F.11. Particulate Matter. Particulate Matter emissions shall not exceed 0.5 lbs/hr while operating at the maximum operating rate.

[EPA Modification, PSD-FL-062 dated April 13, 1981]

Federal Excess Emissions

F.12. Good Air Pollution Control Practices. At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, owners and operators shall, to the extent practicable, maintain and operate any affected facility including associated air pollution control equipment in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, opacity observations, review of operating and maintenance procedures, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 60.11(d)]

F.13. NSPS Excess Emissions – Opacity, Nitrogen Oxides- Boiler.

a. Opacity. Periods of excess emissions are defined as any six-minute period during which the average opacity of emissions exceeds 20 percent opacity, except that one six-minute average per hour of up to 27 percent opacity need not be reported.

b. Nitrogen Oxides[1]. Excess emissions for affected facilities using a CEMS for measuring nitrogen oxides are defined as any three-hour period during which the average emissions (arithmetic average of three contiguous one-hour periods) exceed the applicable standards stated in Condition F.7.a.-e.

[1] *Applicable upon the installation, calibration, certification, and operation of the NOx CEMs pursuant to Condition F.15.b.*

[40 CFR 60.45(g)(1), (g)(3)(i)]

Monitoring of Operations

F.14. CAM Plan. This emissions unit is subject to the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) requirements contained in the attached Appendix CAM. Failure to adhere to the monitoring requirements specified does not necessarily indicate an exceedance of a specific emissions limitation; however, it may constitute good reason to require compliance testing pursuant to Rule 62-297.310(7)(b), F.A.C.

[40 CFR 64; Rules 62-204.800 and 62-213.440(1)(b)1.a., F.A.C.]

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Continuous Monitoring Requirements

F.15.a. Visible Emissions- COMS. A continuous Opacity monitoring system~~s~~ for measuring the opacity of emissions shall be calibrated, maintained, and operated.

b. Nitrogen Oxides-CEMS. A Continuous Emissions Monitor shall be installed, calibrated, certified, maintained, and operated for measuring oxides of nitrogen no later than July 17, 2014.

c. Carbon Dioxide - CEMS. A continuous Emissions Monitor shall be installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated for measuring carbon dioxide (CO_2).

[40 CFR 60.45(a); Permit No. 0890003-034-AC]

F.16. Performance Evaluations and Calibration Checks. For performance evaluations under 40 CFR 60.13(c) and calibration checks under 40 CFR 60.13(d), the following procedures shall be used:

(1) Method 7, and 3B of Appendix A of Part 60, as applicable, shall be used for the performance evaluations of NO_X continuous monitoring systems. Acceptable alternative methods for Methods 7, and 3B of appendix A of Part 60 are given in Condition F.26.[1]

(2) Nitric oxide shall be used for preparing calibration gas mixtures under Performance Specification 2 of Appendix B to Part 60.[1]

(3) For affected facilities burning fossil fuel(s), the span value for a continuous monitoring system measuring the opacity of emissions shall be 80, 90, or 100 percent. For a continuous monitoring system measuring NO_x the span value shall be determined using one of the following procedures[1]:

(i) Except as provided under paragraph (3)(ii) of this Condition, NO_X span values shall be determined as follows[1]:

Fossil fuel	**Span value for NO_X (In parts per million)**
Gas	500.
Liquid	500.
Solid	1,000.
Combinations	500 (x + y) + 1,000z.

Where:

x = Fraction of total heat input derived from gaseous fossil fuel;

y = Fraction of total heat input derived from liquid fossil fuel; and

z = Fraction of total heat input derived from solid fossil fuel.

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(ii) As an alternative to meeting the requirements of paragraph (3)(i) of this Condition, the owner or operator of an affected facility may elect to use the NO_X span values determined according to sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 in appendix A to part 75 of this chapter[1].

(4) All span values computed under paragraph (3)(i) of this Condition for burning combinations of fossil fuels shall be rounded to the nearest 500 ppm. Span values that are computed under paragraph (3)(ii) of this Condition shall be rounded off according to the applicable procedures in section 2 of appendix A to part 75 of this chapter[1].

[1] *Applicable upon the installation, calibration, certification, and operation of the NOx CEMs pursuant to Condition F.15.b.*

[40 CFR 60.45(c)(1),(3),(4)]

F.17. CEMS Conversion Procedures. For any CEMS installed under §60.45(a) (stated in Condition F.15.), the following conversion procedures shall be used to convert the continuous monitoring data into units of the applicable standards (ng/J, lb/MMBtu)[1]:

When a CEMS for measuring CO_2 is selected, the measurement of the pollutant concentration and CO_2 concentration shall each be on a consistent basis (wet or dry) and the following conversion procedure shall be used:

$$E = CF_c\left(\frac{100}{\%CO_2}\right)$$

Where E, C, F, and $\%CO_2$ are determined under Condition F.18.

[1] *Applicable upon the installation, calibration, certification, and operation of the NOx CEMs pursuant to Condition F.15.b.*

[40 CFR 60.45(e)(2)]

F.18. The values used in the equation under Condition F.17. is derived as follows[1]:

(1) E = pollutant emissions, ng/J (lb/MMBtu).

(2) C = pollutant concentration, ng/dscm (lb/dscf), determined by multiplying the average concentration (ppm) for each one-hour period by 4.15×10^4 M ng/dscm per ppm (2.59×10^{-9} M lb/dscf per ppm) where M = pollutant molecular weight, g/g-mole (lb/lb-mole). M = 46.01 for NO_X.

(3) $\%CO_2$, = CO_2 volume (expressed as percent), determined with equipment specified under Condition F.15.c.

(4) F, F_c = a factor representing a ratio of the volume of dry flue gases generated to the calorific value of the fuel combusted (F), and a factor representing a ratio of the volume of CO_2 generated to the calorific value of the fuel combusted (F_c), respectively. Values of F and F_c are given as follows:

(i) For subbituminous and bituminous coal as classified according to ASTM D388 (incorporated by reference, see §60.17), $F = 2.637 \times 10^{-7}$ dscm/J (9,820 dscf/MMBtu) and $F_c = 0.486 \times 10^{-7}$ scm CO_2/J (1,810 scf CO_2/MMBtu).

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Condition F.18. Continued:

(ii) For liquid fossil fuels including crude, residual, and distillate oils, F = 2.476 × 10^{-7} dscm/J (9,220 dscf/MMBtu) and F_c = 0.384 × 10^{-7} scm CO_2/J (1,430 scf CO_2/MMBtu).

(iii) For gaseous fossil fuels, F = 2.347 × 10^{-7} dscm/J (8,740 dscf/MMBtu). For natural gas, propane, and butane fuels, F_c = 0.279 × 10^{-7} scm CO_2/J (1,040 scf CO_2/MMBtu) for natural gas, 0.322 × 10^{-7} scm CO_2/J (1,200 scf CO_2/MMBtu) for propane, and 0.338 × 10^{-7} scm CO_2/J (1,260 scf CO_2/MMBtu) for butane.

(5) The owner or operator may use the following equation to determine an F factor (dscm/J or dscf/MMBtu) on a dry basis (if it is desired to calculate F on a wet basis, consult the Administrator) or Fc factor (scm CO_2/J, or scf CO_2/MMBtu) on either basis in lieu of the F or F_c factors specified in paragraph (4) of this Condition:

$$F = 10^{-6}\,\frac{[227.2\,(\%H) + 95.5\,(\%C) + 35.6\,(\%S) + 8.7\,(\%N) - 28.7\,(\%O)]}{GCV}$$

$$F_c = \frac{2.0 \times 10^{-5}(\%C)}{GCV\ (SI\ units)}$$

$$F = 10^{-6}\,\frac{[3.64\,(\%H) + 1.53\,(\%C) + 0.57\,(\%S) + 0.14\,(\%N) - 0.46\,(\%O)]}{GCV\ (English\ units)}$$

$$F_c = \frac{20.0\,(\%C)}{GCV\ (SI\ units)}$$

$$F_c = \frac{321 \times 10^{3}\,(\%C)}{GCV\ (English\ units)}$$

(i) %H, %C, %S, %N, and %O are content by weight of hydrogen, carbon, sulfur, nitrogen, and O_2 (expressed as percent), respectively, as determined on the same basis as GCV by ultimate analysis of the fuel fired, using ASTM D3178 or D3176 (solid fuels), or computed from results using ASTM D1137, D1945, or D1946 (gaseous fuels) as applicable. (These five methods are incorporated by reference, see §60.17.)

(ii) GVC is the gross calorific value (kJ/kg, Btu/lb) of the fuel combusted determined by the ASTM test methods D2015 or D5865 for solid fuels and D1826 for gaseous fuels as applicable. (These three methods are incorporated by reference, see §60.17.)

(6) For affected facilities firing combinations of fossil fuels or fossil fuels and wood residue, the F or Fc factors determined by paragraphs (4) or (5) of this Condition shall be prorated in accordance with the applicable formula as follows:

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$$F = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i F_i \quad \text{or} \quad F_c = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i (F_c)_i$$

Where:

X_i = Fraction of total heat input derived from each type of fuel (e.g. natural gas, bituminous coal, wood residue, etc.);

F_i or $(F_c)_i$ = Applicable F or F_c factor for each fuel type determined in accordance with paragraphs (4) and (5) of this Condition; and

n = Number of fuels being burned in combination.

[1] *Applicable upon the installation, calibration, certification, and operation of the NOx CEMs pursuant to Condition F.15.b.*

[40 CFR 60.45(f)(1)(2)(3)(4),(4)(ii),(4)(iii), (4)(iv), (5),(5)(i), (5)(ii), (6)]

F.19. Sulfur Dioxide. Sulfur dioxide emissions shall be monitored by fuel sampling and analysis as specified in the "Container Corporation of America Coal Sampling and Testing Procedures for Compliance Monitoring of SO_2 for #7 Power Boiler" in lieu of the installation and operation of a continuous monitoring system.[1]

Coal fuel is limited to a maximum sulfur content determined by the following formula:

%S (max allowed) = (6.32×10^{-5}) x (BTU per lb coal)

[1] The mill shall use the ASTM Methods stated in RAI response dated December 4, 2003 or other methods approved by the Department.

[40 CFR 60.45(b)(2), Construction Permit No. AC45-35532, Container Corporation of America Coal Sampling and Testing Procedures for Compliance Monitoring of SO_2 for #7 Power Boiler; ASTM Methods in RAI response dated December 4, 2003; EPA approval dated 11/21/89, DER approval dated 12/6/89; Technical Evaluation & Preliminary Determination dated July 17, 2007]

F.20. Oxygen. To promote good combustion practices, the permittee shall install, calibrate, operate and maintain an oxygen meter in the flue of the No. 7 Power Boiler to continuously monitor and record the oxygen content of the boiler flue gas. At least monthly, the permittee shall calibrate the flue gas oxygen meter.

[Construction Permit No. AC45-35532; EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81; Construction Permit No. 0890003-019-AC/ PSD-FL-062B]

F.21. Nitrogen Oxides. Demonstration of compliance with the BACT shall be the use of a NO_x CEMS that is installed, calibrated, certified, and operated pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 60 Subpart D, §60.45[1]. ~~Combustion conditions shall be optimized to minimize NO_x formation in accordance with the following:~~

~~1. The provisions of "Use of Flue Gas Oxygen Meter as BACT for Combustion Controls".~~

~~2. The set point for the oxygen continuous monitoring system at the location of the monitor (Economizer) shall not be greater than 7.7% as the high limit point at which the allowable NO_x emissions rate shall not be exceeded.~~

~~3. A, 3-hour averaging time shall be used for the Oxygen set point.~~

~~4. Alarms shall be set to sound when flue gas oxygen levels exceed the 7.7% set point.~~

~~5. Any operation above the 7.7% set point will constitute noncompliance with this condition and shall be recorded and reported as stated in Condition F.30.~~

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~~6. Should any combustion equipment modifications be made such as different type burners, combustion air relocation, fuel conversion, tube removal or addition, etc., emissions correlations as described above shall be conducted within 90 days of attaining full operation after such modification. Results of all emission determinations shall be sent to the permitting authority within 90 days after completion of the tests.~~

[1] *Applicable upon the installation, calibration, certification, and operation of the NOx CEMs pursuant to Condition F.15.b.*

[~~40 CFR 60.45(b)(3);~~ Permit No. AO45-169854; EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81; DEP 10/30/02 Modification of PSD-FL-062A, Permit No. 0890003-034-AC; Permit No. 0890003-045-AC]

F.22. Carbon Monoxide**.** Combustion conditions shall be optimized to minimize CO formation in accordance with the following:

1. The provisions of "Use of Flue Gas Oxygen Meter as BACT for Combustion Controls".
2. The set point for the oxygen continuous monitoring system at the location of the monitor (Economizer) shall not be lower than 2.7% as the low limit point at which the allowable CO emissions rate shall not be exceeded.
3. A 3-hour averaging time shall be used for the Oxygen set point.
4. Alarms shall be set to sound when flue gas oxygen levels are below the 2.7% set point.
5. Any operation below the 2.7% set point will constitute noncompliance with this condition and shall be recorded and reported as stated in Condition F.32.
6. Should any combustion equipment modifications be made such as different type burners, combustion air relocation, fuel conversion, tube removal or addition, etc., emissions correlations as described above shall be conducted within 90 days of attaining full operation after such modification. Results of all emission determinations shall be sent to the permitting authority within 90 days after completion of the tests.

[Permit No. AO45-169854; EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81; DEP 10/30/02 Modification of PSD-FL-062A, Permit No. 0890003-034-AC; Permit No. 0890003-045-AC]

~~**Suppression System Requirements**~~

~~**F.22.** Dust suppression systems shall be used in the coal preparation and handling facilities which includes: a) a bottom discharge system employing side curtains and surfactant spray for coal unloading operations; b) housing the coal crusher in the power boiler building; c) surfactants control in conjunction with the coal pile; and d) covered conveyors to transport the coal.~~

~~[Operation Permit No. AO45-169854]~~

~~**F.23.** A chemical stabilizer shall be applied to the active and inactive storage piles as needed to maintain an opacity of equal to or below 20 percent. Chemicals shall be added in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.~~

~~[EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81]~~

~~**F.24.** The permittee shall operate a wet suppression spray system at all car dumps and shall enclose conveyors and transfer points to maintain an opacity of equal to or below 20 percent.~~

~~[EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81]~~

Test Methods and Procedures

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{Permitting note: Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

From the boiler stack:

F.23. Particulate Matter. Compliance with the Particulate Matter emission standards stated in Condition F.5. shall be determined as follows. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year:

(1) The emission rate (E) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E=C\ F_d\ (20.9)/(20.9-\%\ 0_2)$$

Where:

E = emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (lb/million Btu).

C = concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (lb/dscf).

$\%O_2$ = oxygen concentration, percent dry basis.

F_d = factor as determined from Method 19 of Appendix A of Part 60.

(2) Method 5 of Appendix A of Part 60 shall be used to determine the particular matter concentration (C).

(i) The sampling time and sample volume for each run shall be at least 60 minutes and 0.85 dscm (30 dscf). The probe and filter holder heating systems in the sampling train shall be set to provide an average gas temperature of 160±14 °C (320±25 °F).

(ii) The emission rate correction factor, integrated or grab sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration ($\%O_2$). The O_2 sample shall be obtained simultaneously with, and at the same traverse points as, the particulate sample. If the grab sampling procedure is used, the O_2 concentration for the run shall be the arithmetic mean of the sample O_2 concentrations at all traverse points.

(iii) If the particulate run has more than 12 traverse points, the O_2 traverse points may be reduced to 12 provided that Method 1 of Appendix A of Part 60 is used to locate the 12 O_2 traverse points.

[40 CFR 60.46(b)(1),(2); Construction Permit No. AC45-35532 Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C; Construction Permit No. 089003-019-AC/ PSD-FL-062B]

F.24. Sulfur Dioxide. Compliance with the Sulfur Dioxide emission standards stated in Condition F.6. shall be determined as follows.

A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year:

(1) The emission rate (E) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:

$$E=C\ F_d\ (20.9)/(20.9-\%\ 0_2)$$

Where:

E = emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (lb/million Btu).

C = concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (lb/dscf).

$\%O_2$ = oxygen concentration, percent dry basis.

F_d = factor as determined from Method 19 of Appendix A of Part 60.

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(2) Method 6 of Appendix A of Part 60 shall be used to determine the SO_2 concentration.

(i) The sampling site shall be the same as that selected for the particulate sample. The sampling location in the duct shall be at the centroid of the cross section or at a point no closer to the walls than 1 m (3.28 ft). The sampling time and sample volume for each sample run shall be at least 20 minutes and 0.020 dscm (0.71 dscf). Two samples shall be taken during a 1-hour period, with each sample taken within a 30-minute interval.

(ii) The emission rate correction factor, integrated sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration ($\%O_2$). The O_2 sample shall be taken simultaneously with, and at the same point as, the SO_2 sample. The SO_2 emission rate shall be computed for each pair of SO_2 and O_2 samples. The SO_2 emission rate (E) for each run shall be the arithmetic mean of the results of the two pairs of samples.

(3) When combinations of fossil fuels or fossil fuel and wood residue are fired, the owner or operator (in order to compute the prorated standard as shown in Condition F.6.c. shall determine the percentage (y or z) of the total heat input derived from each type of fuel as follows:

(i) The heat input rate of each fuel shall be determined by multiplying the gross calorific value of each fuel fired by the rate of each fuel burned.

(ii) ASTM Methods D2015–77 (Reapproved 1978), 96, or D5865–98 (solid fuels), D240–76 or 92 (liquid fuels), (incorporated by reference—see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to determine the gross calorific values of the fuels. The method used to determine the calorific value of wood residue must be approved by the Administrator.

(iii) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the rate of each fuel burned during each test period, and a material balance over the steam generating system shall be used to confirm the rate.

[40 CFR 60.46(b)(1),(4), 40 CFR 60.46(c); Construction Permit No. AC45-35532; 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; Construction Permit No. 0890003-019-AC/ PSD-FL-062B]

F.25. Nitrogen Oxides. ~~Compliance with the Nitrogen Oxides emission standards stated in Condition F.7. shall be determined as follows. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year:~~

~~(1) The emission rate (E) shall be computed for each run using the following equation:~~

~~$E = C F_d (20.9)/(20.9 - \% O_2)$~~

~~Where:~~

~~E = emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (lb/million Btu).~~

~~C = concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (lb/dscf).~~

~~$\%O_2$ = oxygen concentration, percent dry basis.~~

~~F_d = factor as determined from Method 19.~~

~~(2) Method 7 of Appendix A of Part 60 shall be used to determine the NO_x concentration.~~

~~(i) The sampling site and location shall be the same as for the SO_2 sample. Each run shall consist of four grab samples, with each sample taken at about 15-minute intervals.~~

~~(ii) For each NO_x sample, the emission rate correction factor, grab sampling and analysis procedure of Method 3B of Appendix A of Part 60 shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration ($\%O_2$). The sample shall be taken simultaneously with, and at the same point as, the NO_x sample.~~

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~~(iii) The NO_x emission rate shall be computed for each pair of NO_x and O_2 samples. The NO_x emission rate (E) for each run shall be the arithmetic mean of the results of the four pairs of samples.~~

~~(3)~~ When combinations of fossil fuels or fossil fuel and wood residue are fired, the owner or operator (in order to compute the prorated standard as shown in 40 CFR 60.43(b) and Condition F.7.e. (40 CFR 60.44(b)) shall determine the percentage (w, x, y, or z) of the total heat input derived from each type of fuel as follows:

(i) The heat input rate of each fuel shall be determined by multiplying the gross calorific value of each fuel fired by the rate of each fuel burned.

(ii) ASTM Methods D2015, or D5865 (solid fuels), D240 (liquid fuels), or D1826 (gaseous fuels) (all of these methods are incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 60.17) shall be used to determine the gross calorific values of the fuels. The method used to determine the calorific value of wood residue must be approved by the Administrator.

(iii) Suitable methods shall be used to determine the rate of each fuel burned during each test period, and a material balance over the steam generating system shall be used to confirm the rate.

[40 CFR 60.46(c), Permit No. 0890003-034-AC]

~~[40 CFR 60.46(b)(1),(5),40 CFR 60.46(c); Construction Permit No. AC45-35532; Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C.; Construction Permit Nos. 0890003-019-AC/ PSD-FL-062B; and 0890003-034-AC]~~

F.26. Particulate Matter, Sulfur Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxides - Alternative. As alternative to the reference methods and procedures stated in Conditions F.23.~~,~~ and F.24., ~~and F.25.~~, the following may be used:

(1) The emission rate (E) may be determined by using the F_c factor, provided that the following procedure is used:

(i) The emission rate (E) of particulate matter~~,~~ and SO_2 ~~and NO_x~~ shall be computed using the following equation:

$$\mathbf{E = C\ F_c\ (100/\%CO_2)}$$

where:

E=emission rate of pollutant, ng/J (lb/million Btu).

C=concentration of pollutant, ng/dscm (lb/dscf).

$\%CO_2$=carbon dioxide concentration, percent dry basis.

F_c=factor as determined in appropriate sections of Method 19.

(ii) If and only if the average F_c factor in Method 19 of Appendix A of Part 60 is used to calculate E and either E is from 0.97 to 1.00 of the emission standard or the relative accuracy of a continuous emission monitoring system is from 17 to 20 percent, then three runs of Method 3B shall be used to determine the O_2 and CO_2 concentration according to the procedures in Condition F.23.(2)(ii), F.24.(2)(ii), or F.24.(2)(ii). Then if F_o (average of three runs), as calculated from the equation in Method 3B of Appendix A of Part 60, is more than ±3 percent than the average F_o value, as determined from the average values of F_d and F_c in Method 19 of Appendix A of Part 60, i.e., F_{oa}=0.209 (F_{da}/F_{ca}), then the following procedure shall be followed:

(A) When F_o is less than 0.97 F_{oa}, then E shall be increased by that proportion under 0.97 F_{oa}, e.g., if F_o is 0.95 F_{oa}, E shall be increased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the emission standard.

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(B) When F_o is less than 0.97 F_{oa} and when the average difference (d) between the continuous monitor minus the reference methods is negative, then E shall be increased by that proportion under 0.97 F_{oa}, e.g., if F_o is 0.95 F_{oa}, E shall be increased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the relative accuracy specification.

(C) When F_o is greater than 1.03 F_{oa} and when the average difference d is positive, then E shall be decreased by that proportion over 1.03 F_{oa}, e.g., if F_o is 1.05 F_{oa}, E shall be decreased by 2 percent. This recalculated value shall be used to determine compliance with the relative accuracy specification.

(2) For Method 5 or 5B of Appendix A-3 of Part 60, Method 17 of Appendix A-6 of Part 60 may be used at facilities with or without wet FGD systems if the stack gas temperature at the sampling location does not exceed an average temperature of 160 °C (320 °F). The procedures of sections 2.1 and 2.3 of Method 5B of Appendix A of Part 60 may be used with Method 17 of Appendix A-6 of Part 60 only if it is used after wet FGD systems. Method 17 of Appendix A of Part 60 shall not be used after wet FGD systems if the effluent gas is saturated or laden with water droplets.

(3) Particulate matter and SO_2 may be determined simultaneously with the Method 5 of Appendix A of Part 60 train provided that the following changes are made:

(i) The filter and impinger apparatus in sections 2.1.5 and 2.1.6 of Method 8 is used in place of the condenser (section 2.1.7) of Method 5 of Appendix A of Part 60.

(ii) All applicable procedures in Method 8 of Appendix A of Part 60 for the determination of SO_2 (including moisture) are used:

(4) For Method 6 of Appendix A of Part 60, Method 6C of Appendix A of Part 60 may be used. Method 6A of Appendix A of Part 60 may also be used whenever Methods 6 and 3B of Appendix A of Part 60 data are specified to determine the SO_2 emission rate, under the conditions in paragraph (1) of this condition.

(5) For Method 7 of Appendix A of Part 60, Method 7A, 7C, 7D, or 7E of Appendix A of Part 60 may be used. If Method 7C, 7D, or 7E of Appendix A of Part 60 is used, the sampling time for each run shall be at least 1 hour and the integrated sampling approach shall be used to determine the O_2 concentration (%O_2) for the emission rate correction factor.

(6) For Method 3 of Appendix A of Part 60, Method 3A or 3B of Appendix A of Part 60 may be used.

(7) For Method 3B of Appendix A of Part 60, Method 3A of Appendix A of Part 60 may be used.

[40 CFR 60.46(d), Permit No. 0890003-034-AC; Construction Permit No. 0890003-045-AC]

F.27. Carbon Monoxide. Compliance with the Carbon Monoxide emission standards stated in Condition F.8. shall be determined using EPA Method 10. The compliance test results shall also be used to verify the minimum ~~and maximum~~ set point~~s~~ for the flue gas oxygen meter. The compliance testing shall be conducted during the Nitrogen Oxides performance evaluation ~~emission~~ ~~compliance~~ testing required by Condition F.~~25~~16~~, annually, once each federal fiscal year~~.

[Permit AO45-169854 references EPA/DER Agreement & 40 CFR 52.21(j); Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C; Construction Permit No. 0890003-019-AC/ PSD-FL-062B; Construction Permit No. 0890003-045-AC]

F.28. Visible Emissions. EPA Method 9 of Appendix A of Part 60 and the procedures in 40 CFR 60.11 shall be used to determine opacity. The Visible Emissions test shall be observed during the PM compliance testing. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[40 CFR 60.46(b)(3); EPA Modification, PSD-FL-062 dated April 13, 1981; Rule 62-297.310(7), F.A.C; Construction Permit No. 0890003-019-AC/ PSD-FL-062B]

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~~**From the coal preparation and handling system and silos vent (EP 01):**~~

~~**F.31.** Visible Emissions. Opacity shall be determined as specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) below. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year.~~

~~(1) Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part and the procedures in §60.11 must be used to determine opacity, with the exceptions specified in paragraphs (1)(i) and (ii).~~

~~(i) The duration of the Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test shall be 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages).~~

~~(ii) If, during the initial 30 minutes of the observation of a Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part performance test, all of the 6-minute average opacity readings are less than or equal to half the applicable opacity limit, then the observation period may be reduced from 1 hour to 30 minutes.~~

~~(2) To determine opacity for fugitive coal dust emissions sources, the additional requirements specified in paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) must be used.~~

~~(i) The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 5.0 meters (16 feet), and the sun shall be oriented in the 140-degree sector of the back.~~

~~(ii) The observer shall select a position that minimizes interference from other fugitive coal dust emissions sources and make observations such that the line of vision is approximately perpendicular to the plume and wind direction.~~

~~(iii) The observer shall make opacity observations at the point of greatest opacity in that portion of the plume where condensed water vapor is not present. Water vapor is not considered a visible emission.~~

~~(3) A visible emissions observer may conduct visible emission observations for up to three fugitive, stack, or vent emission points within a 15-second interval if the following conditions specified in paragraphs (3)(i) through (iii) of this condition are met.~~

~~(i) No more than three emissions points may be read concurrently.~~

~~(ii) All three emissions points must be within a 70 degree viewing sector or angle in front of the observer such that the proper sun position can be maintained for all three points.~~

~~(iii) If an opacity reading for any one of the three emissions points is within 5 percent opacity from the applicable standard (excluding readings of zero opacity), then the observer must stop taking readings for the other two points and continue reading just that single point.~~

~~[40 CFR 60.255(a), 40 CFR 60.257(a)]~~

From the fly ash handling system and silo vent (EP 02):

F.29. Particulate Matter. Performance testing for the particulate matter mass emissions rate shall not be required provided compliance with the visible emissions standard is demonstrated and maintained.

[EPA Modification, PSD-FL-062 dated April 13, 1981]

F.30. Visible Emissions. Visible emissions shall be determined by using EPA Method 9. A compliance test shall be conducted annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[Rule 62-297.401(9), F.A.C.]

Draft/Proposed

Common Testing Requirements:

F.31. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

F.32. Power Boiler Oxygen Set Point~~s~~ - Any occurrence of operation ~~outside of either~~ below the minimum ~~or maximum~~ oxygen set point~~s~~ stated in Condition~~s~~ ~~F.21. and~~ F.22. shall be recorded in accordance with Rule 62-4.160(14)(b), F.A.C. and reported quarterly along with excess emissions in accordance with 40 CFR 60.7(c).

[EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81; Permit No. 0890004-045-AC]

F.33. Power Boiler Fuel Input. The fuel input to the No. 7 boiler shall be monitored and a daily record of fuels fired shall be maintained.

[EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81]

F.34. Power Boiler-Excess Emissions & Monitoring System Performance Reports. Excess emissions and monitoring system performance reports shall be submitted to the Administrator quarterly for each three-month period in the calendar year. All quarterly reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each three-month period. Each excess emission and MSP report shall include the information required in 40 CFR 60.7(c).

[40 CFR 60.45(g); EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81]

F.35. Other Reporting Requirements. See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements.

F.36. The permittee shall compute and report annual emissions in accordance with Rule 62-210.370(2), F.A.C. as provided by Appendix C of this permit. For project No. 0890003-034-AC, the permittee shall use the following methods in reporting the actual annual emissions for the following **pollutants** emitted from the No. 7 Power Boiler (identified as Emission Unit No. 015):

(1) For PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NOx, and CO emissions:

(i) For coal firing, the data collected from the required stack tests to determine and report the actual annual emissions. **The methodology** for calculating **PM_{10}**, and **$PM_{2.5}$** baseline emissions shall be used to calculate the actual annual emissions. The permittee shall follow the stack test methods, test procedures and test frequencies specified in the current Title V air operation permit.

(ii) For No. 6 fuel oil firing, the same emission factors for reporting the actual annual emissions of PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, ~~NOx,~~ and CO as used in the application to establish baseline emissions.

(iii) For natural gas firing, the same emission factors for reporting the actual annual emissions of PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, ~~NOx,~~ and CO as used in the application to establish projected actual emissions.

(iv) NOx emissions: As measured by CEMS for all fuels.[1]

(2) Unless otherwise approved by the Department, for **Pb**, **Hg**, **SAM**, **VOC, CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, GHG, and CO_2e, and Fluoride** emissions:

Draft/Proposed

(i) For coal and No. 6 fuel oil, the same emission factors for reporting the actual annual emissions of **Pb**, **Hg**, **SAM**, **VOC, CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, GHG, and CO_2e, and Fluoride** emissions as used in the application to establish baseline emissions.

(ii) For natural gas, the same emission factors for reporting the actual annual emissions of **Pb**, **Hg**, **SAM**, **VOC, CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, GHG, and CO_2e, and Fluoride** emissions as used in the application to establish projected actual emissions.

[1] *Applicable upon the installation, calibration, certification, and operation of the NOx CEMs pursuant to Condition F. 15.b.*

[Permit No. 0890003-034-AC; Rule 62-210.370, F.A.C.; Permit No. 0890003-045-AC]

Common Conditions

F.37. This emissions unit is also subject to the on-spec used oil conditions in Subsection N.

Other Applicable Requirements

F.38. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the specific conditions listed above, this emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements contained in:

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A, General Provisions

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart D – Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Is Commenced After August 17, 1971

~~40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y - Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants~~

40 CFR 63, Subpart A – General Provisions

40 CFR 63, Subpart DDDDD – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters. The applicable requirements contained in 40 CFR 63, Subpart A General Provision: Table 10 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD, which shows the parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 are applicable.

[Rule 62-213.440, F.A.C.]

F.39. Compliance Date: The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations of 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD no later than January 31, 2016.

[40 CFR 40 CFR 63.7495(b)]

Draft/Proposed

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit:

EU No.	Brief Description
-033	Pulping System MACT I Low volume, high concentration (LVHC) Noncondensible gases (NCG) from the batch digester system, continuous digester system, turpentine recovery system, evaporator systems, and foul condensate collection tank are collected and burned in the No. 4 Lime Kiln with the No. 5 Power Boiler as the back-up for compliance with 40 CFR 63, Subpart S. High Volume, Low Concentration (HVLC) NCGs from the named systems in 40 CFR 63.441 and 40 CFR 63.443(a)(ii)-(v) are also included in this emissions unit.

{Permitting note(s): This emissions unit is regulated under: NESHAP - 40 CFR 63, Subpart S - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Pulp and Paper Industry, adopted and incorporated by reference in Rule 62-204.800, F.A.C.

The following conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:

J.1. The permittee shall comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A – General Provisions as specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart S, Table 1.

[40 CFR 63.440(g)]

J.2. Total HAP Emissions. Each equipment system listed below[1] shall be enclosed and vented (as specified in Condition No. J.12.) into a closed-vent system and routed to the No. 4 Lime Kiln (primary control device) or the No. 5 Power Boiler (secondary control device) for total HAP emission reduction. The HAP emission stream shall be introduced with the primary fuel or into the flame zone.

- Kamyr Blow Tank
- Kamyr Vent Gas Condenser
- Kamyr Secondary Condenser and NCG Cooler
- Batch Turpentine Secondary Condenser
- Batch BHA Secondary Condenser and NCG Cooler
- No. 5 Evaporator Hotwell
- No. 6 Evaporator Hotwell
- Turpentine Decanter and storage Tank
- UNOX Condensate Feed Tank

[1] In accordance with 40 CFR 63.443(a), the facility is required to control the total HAP emissions from the LVHC system as defined as the collection of equipment including the digester, turpentine recovery (condensers, decanters, turpentine storage tanks), evaporator, steam stripper systems, and any other equipment serving the same function as those previously listed.

[40 CFR 63.443(a), 40 CFR 63.443(c), 40 CFR 63.443(d)]

Draft/Proposed

Federal Excess Emissions

~~**J.3.** Operation and Maintenance Requirements. (1)(i) At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. During a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, this general duty to minimize emissions requires that the owner or operator reduce emissions from the affected source to the greatest extent which is consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices. The general duty to minimize emissions during a period of startup, shutdown, or malfunction does not require the owner or operator to achieve emission levels that would be required by the applicable standard at other times if this is not consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices, nor does it require the owner or operator to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by the applicable standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures (including the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required in paragraph (e)(3) of this section), review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.~~

~~(ii) Malfunctions must be corrected as soon as practicable after their occurrence. To the extent that an unexpected event arises during a startup, shutdown, or malfunction, an owner or operator must comply by minimizing emissions during such a startup, shutdown, and malfunction event consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices.~~

~~(iii) Operation and maintenance requirements established pursuant to section 112 of the Act are enforceable independent of emissions limitations or other requirements in relevant standards.~~

~~[40 CFR 63.6(e)(1)]~~

J.4. Excess Emissions. Periods of excess emissions reported under Condition J.29., shall not be considered a violation of Condition J.2. provided that the time of excess emissions ~~(excluding periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction)~~ divided by the total process operating time in a semi-annual reporting period does not exceed 1% for No. 4 Lime Kiln (EU 021) and No. 5 Power Boiler (EU 006) combined.

[40 CFR 63.443(e)(1)]

Kraft pulping process condensates Standards

J.5. Pulping Process Condensates. The pulping process condensates from the following equipment systems[1] shall be treated to meet the requirements specified in Conditions J.6. - J.10.:

- Kamyr No. 1 Primary Turpentine Condenser
- Kamyr No. 2 Primary Turpentine Condenser
- Batch Blow Heat Accumulator
- Turpentine Decanter Underflow
- No. 5 Evaporator Hotwell
- No. 6 Evaporator Hotwell

Draft/Proposed

Condition J.5. Continued:

- No. 5 Evaporator Fifth Effect Level Pot
- UNOX Condensate Feed Tank
- Lime Kiln Low Point Drains

[1] Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.446(b), equipment systems for the purpose of this condition shall include: each digester system, each turpentine recovery system, each evaporator system condensate from: a) the vapors from each stage where weak liquor is introduced (feed stages) and b) each evaporator vacuum system for each stage where weak liquor is introduced (feed stages), each HVLC collection system; and each LVHC collection system.

[40 CFR 63.446(b)]

J.6. Pulping Process Condensates – Collection. All of the pulping process condensates generated, produced, or associated with the equipment systems listed in Condition J.5. shall be subject to the requirements of Conditions J.7.- J.10.

[40 CFR 63.446(c)(1)]

J.7. Pulping Process Condensates – Closed Collection System. The pulping process condensates from the equipment systems listed in Condition J.5.,shall be conveyed in a closed collection system that is designed and operated to meet the individual drain system requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RR, Sections 63.960, 63.961, and 63.962 (Condition Nos. M.1., M.2., and M.3.), except closed vent systems and control devices shall be designed and operated in accordance with Condition J.2. and J.12., instead of in accordance with 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart RR, Section 63.693 as specified in 40 CFR 63.962 (a)(3)(ii), (b)(3)(ii)(A), and (b)(3)(ii)(A), and (b)(5)(iii) (Condition M.3.).

[40 CFR 63.446(d)(1)]

J.8. Closed Collection System - Foul Condensate Tank – Detectable Leaks. The fixed roof and all openings (access hatches, sampling ports, gauge wells) shall be designed and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million above background, and vented into a closed-vent system that meets the requirements in Condition No. J.12. and routed to the No. 4 Lime Kiln or the No. 5 Power Boiler as a backup control device.

[40 CFR 63.446(d)(2)(i)]

J.9. Closed Collection System - Foul Condensate Tank – Openings. Each opening shall be maintained in a closed, sealed position (e.g., covered by a lid that is gasketed and latched) at all times that the tank contains pulping process condensates or any HAP removed from a pulping process condensate stream except when it is necessary to use the opening for sampling, removal, or for equipment inspection, maintenance, or repair.

[40 CFR 63.446(d)(2)(ii)]

J.10. Pulping Process Condensates – Treatment. All of the pulping process condensates from the equipment systems listed in Condition No. J.5. shall be treated in the UNOX system to reduce or destroy the total HAPs by at least 92 percent or more by weight.

[40 CFR 63.446(e)(3)]

J.11. All new or modified pulping process condensates shall be evaluated to determine if they meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 63.446.

[40 CFR 63.446(h)]

Draft/Proposed

Enclosures and Closed-Vent Systems Requirements

J.12. Each enclosure and closed-vent system specified in Condition No. J.2. for capturing and transporting vent streams that contain HAP shall meet the following requirements.

(a) Each enclosure shall maintain negative pressure at each enclosure or hood opening as demonstrated by the procedures specified in Condition No. J.36. Each enclosure or hood opening closed during the initial performance test specified in §§ 63.457(a) shall be maintained in the same closed and sealed position as during the performance test at all times except when necessary to use the opening for sampling, inspection, maintenance, or repairs.

(b) Each component of the closed-vent system used to comply with Condition No. J.2. that is operated at positive pressure and located prior to a control device shall be designed for and operated with no detectable leaks as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 parts per million by volume above background, as measured by the procedures specified in Condition No. J.35.

(c) Each bypass line in the closed-vent system that could divert vent streams containing HAP to the atmosphere without meeting the emission limitations in §§63.443 shall comply with either of the following requirements:

(1) On each bypass line, the permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate according to manufacturer's specifications a flow indicator that provides a record of the presence of gas stream flow in the bypass line once every 15 minutes. The flow indicator shall be installed in the bypass line in such a way as to indicate flow in the bypass line; or

(2) For bypass line valves that are not computer controlled, the permittee shall maintain the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car seal or a seal placed on the valve or closure mechanism in such a way that valve or closure mechanism cannot be opened without breaking the seal.

[40 CFR 63.450, 40 CFR 63.454(e)]

Continuous Monitoring Requirements

J.13. Continuous Monitoring System. The permittee shall install, calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain according to the manufacturer's specifications, a continuous monitoring system (CMS) as specified in Condition Nos. J.14. and J.16. The CMS shall include a continuous recorder.

[40 CFR 63.453(a)]

J.14. Continuous Monitoring System – UNOX Operating Parameters. A CMS shall be operated to measure the following UNOX parameters:

(1) Oxygen feed rate

(2) Average vent gas purity

[40 CFR 63.453(m); Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01; Initial Compliance Test dated 3/5/01; Compliance Test dated 10/16/06]

Draft/Proposed

J.15. UNOX Operating Parameters – Minimum/Maximum. The UNOX system shall be operated in a manner consistent with the oxygen feed rate operating in the range of 20 to 82 KCFH and the average vent gas purity operating in the range of 11 to 84%.

[40 CFR 63.453(o), Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01; Initial Compliance Test dated 3/5/01, Compliance Testing dated 11/28/04; Compliance Test dated 10/16/06]

J.16. Continuous Monitoring System – Condensate Collection. A CMS shall be operated to verify the collection of condensate pursuant to Condition J.6. by monitoring the duration of any period when condensate is not collected from the equipment systems listed in Condition J.5.

All manual condensate bypass line valves shall be maintained in the closed position. The valves shall be secured in the closed position with a lock-tie device. Lock-ties shall be inspected at a frequency of no less than during the monthly visual inspections required by Condition J.19. Any valve manipulation that causes condensate not to be collected shall be recorded.

The time that all computer controlled condensate bypass (divert) valves are in the open position shall be continuously monitored. Such events shall be documented.

Condensate tank levels shall be continuously monitored. Any overflows shall be documented.

[40 CFR 63.453(i)]

J.17. Quarterly Performance Test. The owner of operator shall conduct a direct measurement performance test each quarter using the procedures specified in paragraphs below.

(1) Conduct a performance test as specified in Condition J.39. within 45 days after the beginning of each quarter and meet the percent reduction emission limit specified in Condition J.10.

(i) The annual performance test shall be performed for total HAP as specified in Condition J.39.(1). This test shall be over a 15-consecutive day period.

(ii) The remaining quarterly performance tests shall be performed as specified in Condition J.39.(2) provided the initial demonstration indicated equivalent HAP removal efficiency. This test shall be over a 3-consecutive day period.

[Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01]

J.18. UNOX Operating Parameters – Excursions. A UNOX Operating Parameter Excursion occurs whenever either of the operating parameters specified in Condition J.15. are either below the established minimum or above the established maximum operating parameter values for 3 consecutive 1-hour averages, and the mill and/or waste water treatment process is not in a Startup, Shutdown, Malfunction mode or the SSM Plan is not followed.

(1) As soon as practical after the beginning of the UNOX Operating parameter excursion, the following requirements shall be met:

(i) Before the steps in paragraph (1)(ii) or (iii) of this Condition are performed, all sampling and measurements necessary to meet the requirements in paragraph (2) of this Condition shall be conducted.

(ii) Steps shall be taken to repair or adjust the operation of the process to end the parameter excursion period.

(iii) Steps shall be taken to minimize total HAP emissions to the atmosphere during the parameter excursion period.

(2) Composited samples of the UNOX influent from the primary clarifier, the collected condensate (UNOX Feed Tank) and the UNOX effluent will be collected daily in accordance with Condition J.34., and retained for 24 hours.

Draft/Proposed

Condition J.18. Continued:

(3) A UNOX Operating parameter excursion shall not be considered a violation of the treatment limit established in Condition J.10., if the results of the direct measurement performance test conducted, using the procedures as described below, demonstrate that at least 92% or more by weight of total HAPs has been removed.

(i) Conduct a direct measurement performance test using the samples collected per paragraph (2) of this Condition for the day of, the day before, and the day after the excursion. The HAP fraction removed shall be calculated using the equation specified in Condition J.39.(2):

(ii) The results of the direct measurement performance test specified in paragraph (3)(i) of this Condition shall be recorded as specified in Condition J.26.

(iii) The owner or operator may apply to the Department pursuant to Condition J.33., for an expansion of the compliance operating parameter range. Reestablishment of the operating parameter range shall be in accordance with the following:

a. During subsequent performance tests, continuously record the operating parameter;

b. Determinations shall be based on the control performance and parameter data monitored during the performance test, supplemented if necessary by engineering assessments and the manufacturer's recommendations;

c. The owner or operator shall provide for the Department's approval the rationale for the selected operating parameter value, and monitoring frequency, and averaging time. Include all data and calculations used to develop the value and a description of why the value, monitoring frequency, and averaging time demonstrate continuous compliance with the applicable emission standard.

(4) A UNOX Operating parameter excursion shall be considered a violation of removal limit established in Condition J.10., if the results of the hardpipe treatment efficiency test conducted, using the procedures specified in paragraph (3)(i) of this Condition, do not demonstrate that at least 92% or more by weight of total HAPs has been removed.

[Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01, 40 CFR 63.453(n)]

J.19. Enclosure and Closed-Vent System –Inspections. Each enclosure and closed-vent system used to comply with Condition No. J.12. shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) For each enclosure opening, a visual inspection of the closure mechanism specified in Condition No. J.12.(a) shall be performed once during each calendar month, with at least 21 days elapsed time between inspections, to ensure the opening is maintained in the closed position and sealed.

(2) Each closed-vent system shall be visually inspected once during each calendar month, with at least 21 days elapsed time between inspections, and at other times as requested by the Administrator. The visual inspection shall include inspection of ductwork, piping, enclosures, and connections to covers for visible evidence of defects.

(3) For positive pressure closed-vent systems or portions of closed-vent systems, demonstrate no detectable leaks as specified in Condition No. J.12.(b) measured annually by the procedures in Condition No. J.35.

Draft/Proposed

Condition J.19. Continued:

(4) Demonstrate annually that each enclosure opening is maintained at negative pressure as specified in Condition No. J.36.

(5) The valve or closure mechanism specified in Condition No. J.12.(c)(2) shall be inspected once during each calendar month, with at least 21 days elapsed time between inspections, to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position and the emission point gas stream is not diverted through the bypass line.

(6) If an inspection required by Conditions Nos. J.19.(1) through J.19.(5) above, identifies visible defects in ductwork, piping, enclosures or connections to covers required in Condition No. J.12., or if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million by volume or greater above background is measured, or if enclosure openings are not maintained at negative pressure, then the following corrective actions shall be taken as soon as practicable.

(i) A first effort to repair or correct the closed-vent system shall be made as soon as practicable but no later than 5 calendar days after the problem is identified.

(ii) The repair or corrective action shall be completed no later than 15 calendar days after the problem is identified. Delay of repair or corrective action is allowed if the repair or corrective action is technically infeasible without a process unit shutdown or if the owner or operator determines that the emissions resulting from immediate repair would be greater than the emissions likely to result from delay of repair. Repair of such equipment shall be completed by the end of the next process unit shutdown.

[40 CFR 63.453(k); EPA Approval Letter dated September 22, 2003 for Alternative Inspection Frequency]

J.20. Condensate Closed Collection System – Inspections. Each pulping process condensate closed collection system shall be visually inspected once during each calendar month, with at least 21 days elapsed time between inspections, and shall comply with the inspection and monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.964 of Subpart RR (Condition M.4.), except:

(1)(i) Owners or operators shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of Conditions J.22. through J.24. instead of the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.964(a)(1)(vi) and (b)(3) of Subpart RR (Condition M.4.).

(ii) Owners or operators shall comply with the inspection and monitoring requirements for closed-vent systems and control devices specified in Conditions J.13. and J.19. instead of the requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.964(a)(2) of Subpart RR (Condition M.4.)

(2) Each condensate tank used in the closed collection system shall be operated with no detectable leaks as specified in Condition J.8. measured initially and annually by the procedures specified in Condition J.35.

(3) If an inspection required by this section identifies visible defects in the closed collection system, or if an instrument reading of 500 parts per million or greater above background is measured, then corrective actions specified in 40 CFR 63.964(b) of Subpart RR (Condition M.4.) shall be taken.

[40 CFR 63.453(l)]

Draft/Proposed

J.21. At all times, the owner or operator must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.453(q)]

Recordkeeping Requirements

J.22. The owner or operator of each affected source subject to the requirements of this subpart shall comply with the recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR 63.10, as shown in Table 1, and the requirements specified in paragraphs (b) through (g) of 40 CFR 63.454 (Conditions J.23. through J.26., and J.28.) for the monitoring parameters specified in 40 CFR 63.453.

[40 CFR 63.454(a)]

J.23. Enclosure Opening, Closed-Vent System, Closed Collection System. For each applicable enclosure opening, closed-vent system, and closed collection system, the permittee shall prepare and maintain a site-specific inspection plan including a drawing or schematic of the components of applicable affected equipment and shall record the following information for each inspection:

(1) Date of inspection;

(2) The equipment type and identification;

(3) Results of negative pressure tests for enclosures;

(4) Results of leak detection tests;

(5) The nature of the defect or leak and the method of detection (i.e., visual inspection or instrument detection);

(6) The date the defect or leak was detected and the date of each attempt to repair the defect or leak;

(7) Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the defect or leak;

(8) The reason for the delay if the defect or leak is not repaired within 15 days after discovery;

(9) The expected date of successful repair of the defect or leak if the repair is not completed within 15 days;

(10) The date of successful repair of the defect or leak;

(11) The position and duration of opening of bypass line valves and the condition of any valve seals; and

(12) The duration of the use of bypass valves on computer controlled valves.

[40 CFR 63.454(b)]

Draft/Proposed

J.24. New Affected Process Equipment. The owner or operator shall record the CMS parameters specified in §63.453 and meet the requirements specified in Condition J.22. for any new affected process equipment or pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the standards of 40 CFR 63 Subpart S due to a process change or modification.

[40 CFR 63.454(d)]

J.25. The owner or operator shall maintain logs of the following on a daily basis:

- UNOX Operating Parameter excursions;
- UNOX downtime;
- UNOX Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction events

[Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01~~; SSM Plan~~]

J.26. UNOX Operating Parameter Excursions – Records. The owner or operator shall prepare a written record specifying the results of the performance test specified in Condition J.18.(3)(ii).

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

J.27. UNOX System SSM Plan. The Permittee shall adopt and implement a written startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) Plan for the UNOX System pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6(e).

[Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01~~; SSM Plan~~]

J.28. Recordkeeping of malfunctions. The owner or operator must maintain the following records of malfunctions:

(1) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (i.e., process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(2) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.453(q), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

[40 CFR 63.454(g)]

Reporting Requirements

J.29. The Permittee shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A, as shown in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63, Subpart S, and the requirements stated in §63.455 (Conditions J.30. through J.32.)

[40 CFR 63.455(a)]

J.30. New Affected Process Equipment. The owner or operator shall comply with the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 63, Subpart A as specified in Table 1 upon startup of any new affected process equipment or pulping process condensate stream that becomes subject to the standards of this subpart due to a process change or modification.

[40 CFR 63.455(d)]

Draft/Proposed

J.31. Malfunction reporting requirements. If a malfunction occurred during the reporting period, the report must include the number, duration and a brief description for each type of malfunction which occurred during the reporting period and which caused or may have caused any applicable emission limitation to be exceeded. The report must also include a description of actions taken by an owner or operator during a malfunction of an affected source to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.453(q) (**Condition J.21.**), including actions taken to correct a malfunction.

[40 CFR 63.455(g)]

J.32. The owner or operator must submit performance test reports as specified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this Condition.

(1) The owner or operator of an affected source shall report the results of the performance test before the close of business on the 60th day following the completion of the performance test, unless approved otherwise in writing by the Administrator. A performance test is "completed" when field sample collection is terminated. Unless otherwise approved by the Administrator in writing, results of a performance test shall include the analysis of samples, determination of emissions and raw data. A complete test report must include the purpose of the test; a brief process description; a complete unit description, including a description of feed streams and control devices; sampling site description; pollutants measured; description of sampling and analysis procedures and any modifications to standard procedures; quality assurance procedures; record of operating conditions, including operating parameters for which limits are being set, during the test; record of preparation of standards; record of calibrations; raw data sheets for field sampling; raw data sheets for field and laboratory analyses; chain-of-custody documentation; explanation of laboratory data qualifiers; example calculations of all applicable stack gas parameters, emission rates, percent reduction rates, and analytical results, as applicable; and any other information required by the test method and the Administrator.

(2) Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance test (defined in §63.2) as required by this subpart, the owner or operator must submit the results of the performance tests, including any associated fuel analyses, required by this subpart to the EPA's WebFIRE database by using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*http://www.epa.gov/cdx*). Performance test data must be submitted in the file format generated through use of the EPA's Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT) (see *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/index.html*). Only data collected using test methods on the ERT Web site are subject to this requirement for submitting reports electronically to WebFIRE. Owners or operators who claim that some of the information being submitted for performance tests is confidential business information (CBI) must submit a complete ERT file including information claimed to be CBI on a compact disk, flash drive or other commonly used electronic storage media to the EPA. The electronic media must be clearly marked as CBI and mailed to U.S. EPA/OAPQS/CORE CBI Office, Attention: WebFIRE Administrator, MD C404-02, 4930 Old Page Rd., Durham, NC 27703. The same ERT file with the CBI omitted must be submitted to the EPA via CDX as described earlier in this paragraph. At the discretion of the delegated authority, the owner or operator must also submit these reports, including the CBI, to the delegated authority in the format specified by the delegated authority. For any performance test conducted using test methods that are not listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator must submit the results of the performance test to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

Draft/Proposed

Condition J.31. Continued:

(3) Within 60 days after the date of completing each CEMS performance evaluation test as defined in §63.2, the owner or operator must submit relative accuracy test audit (RATA) data to the EPA's CDX by using CEDRI in accordance with paragraph (2) of this section. Only RATA pollutants that can be documented with the ERT (as listed on the ERT Web site) are subject to this requirement. For any performance evaluations with no corresponding RATA pollutants listed on the ERT Web site, the owner or operator must submit the results of the performance evaluation to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

(4) All reports required by this subpart not subject to the requirements in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this section must be sent to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13. The Administrator or the delegated authority may request a report in any form suitable for the specific case (e.g., by commonly used electronic media such as Excel spreadsheet, on CD or hard copy). The Administrator retains the right to require submittal of reports subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Condition in paper format

[40 CFR 63.455(h)]

Test methods and procedures

J.33. Annual Test Requirements. An annual performance test is required for all emission sources subject to the limitations in 40 CFR 63.446.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4.c., F.A.C.]

J.34. Liquid sampling locations and properties. For purposes of selecting liquid sampling locations and for determining properties of liquid streams such as wastewaters, process waters, and condensates, the owner or operator shall comply with the following procedures:

(1) Samples shall be collected using the sampling procedures of the test method listed in paragraph (3) of this condition selected to determine liquid stream HAP concentrations;

(i) Where feasible, samples shall be taken from an enclosed pipe prior to the liquid stream being exposed to the atmosphere; and;

(ii) When sampling from an enclosed pipe is not feasible, samples shall be collected in a manner to minimize exposure of the sample to the atmosphere and loss of HAP compounds prior to sampling.

(2) The individual flow rate of the collected condensate (UNOX Feed Tank) and the UNOX outlet (exiting liquid streams) shall be measured and totalized daily. The main UNOX inlet flow from the primary clarifier (i.e., the effluent to the UNOX from other mill sources) shall be calculated by difference.

(3) The owner or operator shall collect daily composited samples from the streams specified in paragraph (2) of this Condition. The composited sample shall be comprised of at least 3 grab samples per day that are taken at approximately equally spaced intervals. The Total HAP or methanol concentration shall be determined by the NCASI methods DI/MEOH-94.03 and NCASI direct injection procedure (NCASI Method DI/HAPS-99.01: Selected HAPS in Condensates by GC/FID).

[40 CFR 63.457(c), Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01; EPA NCASI Test Method Approval letter dated 12/11/00]

Draft/Proposed

J.35. Detectable leak procedures. To measure detectable leaks for closed-vent systems as specified in Condition J.12. or for pulping process wastewater collection systems as specified in Condition J.8., the owner or operator shall comply with the following:

(1) Method 21, of Part 60, Appendix A-7; and

(2) The instrument specified in Method 21 shall be calibrated before use according to the procedures specified in Method 21 on each day that leak checks are performed. The following calibration gases shall be used:

(i) Zero air (less than 10 parts per million by volume of hydrocarbon in air); and

(ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 parts per million by volume methane or n-hexane.

[40 CFR 63.457(d)]

J.36. Negative pressure procedures. To demonstrate negative pressure at process equipment enclosure openings as specified in Condition J.12., the owner or operator shall use one of the following procedures:

(1) An anemometer to demonstrate flow into the enclosure opening;

(2) Measure the static pressure across the opening;

(3) Smoke tubes to demonstrate flow into the enclosure opening; or

(4) Any other industrial ventilation test method demonstrated to the Administrator's satisfaction.

[40 CFR 63.457(e)]

J.37. UNOX Vents Sampling. For purposes of determining vent gas stream properties at the North, Center, and South UNOX Vents, the following procedures shall be used:

(1) Method 1 or 1A of Part 60, Appendix A-1, as appropriate, shall be used for selection of the sampling site as follows:

(i) To sample for vent gas concentrations and volumetric flow rates, the sampling site shall be located prior to dilution of the vent gas stream and prior to release to the atmosphere;

(2) No traverse site selection method is needed for vents smaller than 0.10 meter (4.0 inches) in diameter.

(3) The vent gas volumetric flow rate shall be determined using Method 2, 2A, 2C, or 2D of part 60, appendix A-1, as appropriate.

(4) The moisture content of the vent gas shall be measured using Method 4 of part 60, appendix A-3.

(5) To determine vent gas concentrations, the owner or operator shall collect a minimum of three test runs that are representative of normal conditions and average the resulting pollutant concentrations using the following procedures.

(i) Either NCASI Test Method CI/SG/PULP-94-02 or NCASI Method ISS-FP-A105.01 shall be used to determine the acetaldehyde, propionaldehyde, methanol, and methyl ethyl ketone concentration.

(ii) Total HAPs, V_{HAP}, shall be the summation of methanol, acetaldehyde, propionaldehyde, and methyl ethyl ketone determined from (5)(i) and (5)(ii).

(iii) Provided the Total HAPs mass is less than 0.05 lb/ODTP during the annual testing, V_{HAP} shall be assumed to be equal to the test results measured during the vent gas testing, as well as, for subsequent annual performance test and for compliance with daily monitoring requirements for the next 12 months.

Draft/Proposed

Condition J.37. Continued:

(iv) If the Total HAPs mass equals or exceeds 0.05 lb/ODTP during the annual testing, V_{HAP} shall be determined by direct measurement on a quarterly basis.

(6) The minimum sampling time for each of the three runs per method shall be 1 hour in which either an integrated sample or four grab samples shall be taken. If grab sampling is used, then the samples shall be taken at approximately equal intervals in time, such as 15-minute intervals during the run.

[40 CFR 63.457(b); Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01]

J.38. For purposes of complying with the requirements in 40 CFR 63.443, the owner or operator shall measure the total HAP concentration as one of the following:

(1) As the sum of all individual HAPs; or

(2) As methanol.

[40 CFR 63.457(f)]

J.39. UNOX Treatment System Percent Reduction Calculations. To determine compliance with the condensate treatment standards specified in Condition J.10., the owner or operator shall use the following:

(1) Initial/Annual Testing

(i) Total HAP shall be measured as acetaldehyde, methanol, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde using the procedures specified in Condition Nos. J.34. and J.37.(5)(i) and (ii).

(ii) The HAP percent reduction shall be calculated using the following equations (initial/annual basis):

$$\textbf{HAP fraction removed (fR)} = ((HAP_{in} + HAP_{cond}) - (V_{HAP} + HAP_{out}))/(HAP_{in} + HAP_{cond})$$

$$\textbf{HAP percent reduction} = fR * 100\%$$

Where:

fR	= fraction of HAP removed
HAP_{in}	= methanol, acetaldehyde, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde measured in UNOX influent from the primary clarifier
HAP_{cond}	= methanol, acetaldehyde, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde in the collected condensate (UNOX Feed Tank)
HAP_{out}	= methanol , acetaldehyde, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde measured in the UNOX effluent from composited samples.
V_{HAP}	= Mass of methanol, acetaldehyde, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde determined by direct measurement using the procedures specified in Condition J.37. of the UNOX vent off-gas.

Draft/Proposed

Condition J.39. Continued:

(2) Quarterly Testing

(i) Methanol shall be measured as a surrogate for total HAP provided the value of H/M, as determined from the initial/annual test, is used instead of measuring methanol, acetaldehyde, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde.

The HAP percent reduction shall be calculated using the following equation :

$$\textbf{HAP fraction removed (fR)} = (H/M) * (((MeOH_{in} + MeOH_{cond}) - (V_{HAP} + MeOH_{out}))/(MeOH_{in} + MeOH_{cond}))$$

$$\textbf{HAP percent reduction} = fR * 100\%$$

Where:

fR	= fraction of HAP removed
H/M	= the ratio between the methanol and "Total HAP" demonstrated in the initial/annual test.
$MeOH_{in}$	= methanol measured in UNOX influent from the primary clarifier
$MeOH_{out}$	= methanol measured in the UNOX effluent from composited samples.
$MeOH_{cond}$	= Methanol measured in the collected condensate (UNOX Feed Tank)
V_{HAP}	= Mass of methanol, acetaldehyde, methyl ethyl ketone, and propionaldehyde determined by direct measurement using the procedures specified in Condition J.37. of the UNOX vent off-gas during the most recent test.

[40 CFR 63.457(g) and (l)(1), Condensate Compliance Plan as amended 3/5/01]

J.40. Performance tests shall be conducted under such conditions as the Administrator specifies to the owner or operator based on representative performance of the affected source for the period being tested. Upon request, the owner or operator shall make available to the Administrator such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of performance tests.

[40 CFR 63.457(o)]

J.41. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Draft/Proposed

§63.456 Affirmative defense for violation of emission standards during malfunction.

J.42. In response to an action to enforce the standards set forth in §§ 63.443(c) and (d) (**Condition J.2.**), 63.446(c), (d), and (e) (**Conditions J.6., J.7., J.8., J.9. and J.10.**), or § 63.450(d) (**Condition P.12.(c)**),the owner or operator may assert an affirmative defense to a claim for civil penalties for violations of such standards that are caused by malfunction, as defined at 40 CFR 63.2. Appropriate penalties may be assessed, however, if the owner or operator fails to meet the burden of proving all of the requirements in the affirmative defense. The affirmative defense shall not be available for claims for injunctive relief.

(a) To establish the affirmative defense in any action to enforce such a standard, the owner or operator must timely meet the reporting requirements in paragraph (b) of this section, and must prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

(1) The violation:

(i) Was caused by a sudden, infrequent, and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner, and

(ii) Could not have been prevented through careful planning, proper design or better operation and maintenance practices; and

(iii) Did not stem from any activity or event that could have been foreseen and avoided, or planned for; and

(iv) Was not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance; and

(2) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when a violation occurred. Off-shift and overtime labor were used, to the extent practicable to make these repairs; and

(3) The frequency, amount and duration of the violation (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and

(4) If the violation resulted from a bypass of control equipment or a process, then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; and

(5) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the violation on ambient air quality, the environment and human health; and

(6) All emissions monitoring and control systems were kept in operation if at all possible, consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices; and

(7) All of the actions in response to the violation were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs; and

(8) At all times, the affected source was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions; and

Draft/Proposed

Condition J.42. Continued:

(9) A written root cause analysis has been prepared, the purpose of which is to determine, correct, and eliminate the primary causes of the malfunction and the violation resulting from the malfunction event at issue. The analysis shall also specify, using best monitoring methods and engineering judgment, the amount of any emissions that were the result of the malfunction.

(b) *Report.* The owner or operator seeking to assert an affirmative defense shall submit a written report to the Administrator with all necessary supporting documentation, that it has met the requirements set forth in paragraph (a) of this section. This affirmative defense report shall be included in the first periodic compliance, deviation report or excess emission report otherwise required after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard (which may be the end of any applicable averaging period). If such compliance, deviation report or excess emission report is due less than 45 days after the initial occurrence of the violation, the affirmative defense report may be included in the second compliance, deviation report or excess emission report due after the initial occurrence of the violation of the relevant standard.

[40 CFR 63.456]

40 CFR 63.447 Clean condensate alternative.

As an alternative to the requirements specified in §63.443(a)(1)(ii) through (a)(1)(v) for the control of HAP emissions from pulping systems using the Kraft process, the mill shall comply with the provisions of the Clean Condensate Alternative, 40 CFR 63.447. The mill's CCA is the replacement of the process wastewater direct contact cooling tower, with four sets of non-contact, plate and frame heat exchangers. The cooling tower is operated such that it recirculates non-contact cooling water through the heat exchangers to provide the necessary cooling of the process wastewater. This replacement resulted in total HAP (as methanol) reductions of 0.76 lb/ODTP versus 0.274 lb/ODTP that would have been achieved with compliance with §63.443(a)(1)(ii) through (a)(1)(v) of the Subpart for the HVLC sources at the mill.

J.43. CCA. Process wastewater at the mill shall be routed through the four sets of plate and frame heat exchangers before being routed to the UNOX Reactor. The cooling tower shall be operated such that it recirculates non-contact cooling water through the heat exchangers to cool the process wastewater.

Bypass of the plate and frame heat exchangers such that process wastewater is directly routed to the cooling tower before being sent to the UNOX Reactor (open status of the Effluent Header to Cooling Tower Valve – Valve No. 3), shall be reported as a period of excess emissions. Periods of excess emissions shall not be considered a violation of the CCA (63.447) emissions standards if the event is associated with a SSM event and the Permittee has initiated corrective action in accordance with the SSM Plan.

[40 CFR 63.447(a); 40 CFR 63.453(o); SSM Plan]

J.44. CCA- Continuous Monitoring System. The permittee shall calibrate, certify, operate, and maintain according to the manufacturer's specifications, the continuous monitoring system (CMS) as specified in Condition Nos. J.14., J.16., and J.45. for the CCA. The CMS shall include a continuous recorder.

[40 CFR 63.447(b); Initial Performance Test dated 10/16/06 for CCA]

Draft/Proposed

J.45. CCA - Continuous Monitoring System. A CMS shall be operated to verify that the Effluent Header to the Cooling Tower Valve (Valve No. 3) is maintained in the closed position. The valve shall be secured in the closed position with a lock-tie device. Lock-ties shall be inspected at a frequency of no less than during the monthly visual inspections required by Condition J.19. Any valve manipulation that causes process wastewater to pass through the Cooling Tower shall be recorded.

[40 CFR 63.447(b); Initial Performance Test dated 10/16/06 for CCA]

Draft/Proposed

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit:

Emission Unit ID No.	Emission Point ID No.	Emission Unit Description
041	-- 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09	Coal Handling System consisting of the following emission points: Screen/Hopper Conveyor from Screen/Hopper to Vibrating Feeder Coal Crusher: 400 TPH, rolling ring design Conveyor from Coal Crusher to Coal Silos (identified as Enclosed Conveyor) Coal Silo No.1 Coal Silo No. 2 Coal Collection Conveyor (from Coal Silos to Coal Bunker conveyor) Coal Bunker Conveyor Coal Bunkers A, B, and C vented to common stack

Permitting note(s): {The Coal Handling System is regulated under Rule 62-212.400(5), F.A.C., Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD): Permit No. PSD-FL-062 and 40 CFR 60 Subpart Y – Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants.}

The following conditions apply to the emissions unit(s) listed above:

Essential Potential to Emit (PTE) Parameters

O.1. Permitted Capacity:

a. Coal Crusher (EP 03): The maximum design rate of the coal crusher is 400 tons per hour.

[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0890003-040-AC]

b. Coal Handling System: The maximum design rate of the Coal Handling System is 357,758 tons per any consecutive 12-month period.

[Rule 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0890003-040-AC; Permit No. PSD-FL-062, Specific Condition No. 1 and Table 1]

O.2. Hours of Operation: The hours of operation of this emissions unit (including defined emission points) is not limited (i.e., 8760 hours per year).

[Rules 62-4.070(3) and 62-210.200(PTE), F.A.C.; Permit No. 0890003-040-AC]

O.3. Emissions Unit Operating Rate Limitation After Testing. See the related testing provisions in Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.

[Rule 62-297.310(2), F.A.C.]

Draft/Proposed

Emission Limitations and Standards

{Permitting note: Table 1-1, Summary of Air Pollutant Standards and Terms, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

{Permitting Note: Unless otherwise specified, the averaging times for Specific Conditions O.4. is based on the specified averaging time of the applicable test method.}

O.4. Visible Emissions:

a. Coal Crusher (EP 03): The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the coal crusher any gases which exhibit 10 percent opacity or greater.

[Permit No. 0890003-040-AC; 40 CFR 60.254(b)(1)]

b. Coal Handling System (EP Nos. 01, 02, and 04-09): The owner or operator shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from the coal handling system any gases which exhibit 20 percent opacity or greater.

[Rule 62-204.800(8)(b)32., F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.254(a); EPA Modification, PSD-FL-062 dated April 13, 1981; (BACT) Determination, dated October 11, 1980 and amended in 1984; Permit No. 0890003-040-AC; Permit No. 0890003-043-AC]

Test Methods and Procedures

{Permitting note: Table 2-1, Summary of Compliance Requirements, summarizes information for convenience purposes only. This table does not supersede any of the terms or conditions of this permit.}

O.5. Visible Emissions Compliance Test- Coal Crusher (EP 03): A new performance test for visible emissions shall be conducted according to the requirements in paragraphs (i) through (iii) of this condition, as applicable, except as provided for in Condition No. O.7.

(i) If any 6-minute average opacity reading in the most recent performance test exceeds half the applicable opacity limit, a new performance test must be conducted within 90 operating days of the date that the previous performance test was required to be completed.

(ii) If all 6-minute average opacity readings in the most recent performance test are equal to or less than half the applicable opacity limit, a new performance test must be conducted within 12 calendar months of the date that the previous performance test was required to be completed.

(iii) N/A

[40 CFR 60.255(b)(2)]

O.6. Visible Emissions Compliance Testing – Coal Crusher (EP 03): If the crusher is enclosed in a building, and emissions from the building do not exceed the standard specified in Condition No. O.4.a., then the coal crusher shall be deemed to be in compliance with such standard.

Draft/Proposed

[40 CFR 60.255(c)]

O.7. Visible Emissions Compliance Testing Alternative – Coal Crusher (EP 03): As an alternative to meeting the requirements in Condition No. O.5., the owner or operator may elect to comply with the requirements specified paragraphs (1) or (2) of this condition.

(1) Monitor visible emissions from each affected facility according to the requirements in paragraphs (1)(i) through (iii) of this section.

(i) Conduct one daily 15-second observation each operating day for each affected facility (during normal operation) when the coal preparation and processing plant is in operation. Each observation must be recorded as either visible emissions observed or no visible emissions observed. Each observer determining the presence of visible emissions must meet the training requirements specified in §2.3 of Method 22 of appendix A-7 of this part. If visible emissions are observed during any 15-second observation, the owner or operator must adjust the operation of the affected facility and demonstrate within 24 hours that no visible emissions are observed from the affected facility. If visible emissions are observed, a Method 9, of appendix A-4 of this part, performance test must be conducted within 45 operating days.

(ii) Conduct monthly visual observations of all process and control equipment. If any deficiencies are observed, the necessary maintenance must be performed as expeditiously as possible.

(iii) Conduct a performance test using Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part at least once every 5 calendar years for each affected facility.

(2) Prepare a written site-specific monitoring plan for a digital opacity compliance system for approval by the Administrator or delegated authority. The plan shall require observations of at least one digital image every 15 seconds for 10-minute periods (during normal operation) every operating day. An approvable monitoring plan must include a demonstration that the occurrences of visible emissions are not in excess of 5 percent of the observation period. For reference purposes in preparing the monitoring plan, *see* OAQPS "Determination of Visible Emission Opacity from Stationary Sources Using Computer-Based Photographic Analysis Systems." This document is available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA); Office of Air Quality and Planning Standards; Sector Policies and Programs Division; Measurement Group (D243-02), Research Triangle Park, NC 27711. This document is also available on the Technology Transfer Network (TTN) under Emission Measurement Center Preliminary Methods. The monitoring plan approved by the Administrator or delegated authority shall be implemented by the owner or operator.

[40 CFR 60.255(f)]

O.8. Visible Emissions Compliance Testing Alternative, COMS – Coal Crusher (EP 03): As an alternative to meeting the requirements in Condition No. O.5., the owner or operator may install, operate, and maintain a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). Each COMS used to comply with provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart Y must be installed, calibrated, maintained, and continuously operated according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Condition.

(1) The COMS must meet Performance Specification 1 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

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(2) The COMS must comply with the quality assurance requirements in paragraphs (g)(2)(i) through (v) of this section.

Draft/Proposed

Condition O.8. Continued:

(i) The owner or operator must automatically (intrinsic to the opacity monitor) check the zero and upscale (span) calibration drifts at least once daily. For particular COMS, the acceptable range of zero and upscale calibration materials is as defined in the applicable version of Performance Specification 1 in 40 CFR part 60, appendix B.

(ii) The owner or operator must adjust the zero and span whenever the 24-hour zero drift or 24-hour span drift exceeds 4 percent opacity. The COMS must allow for the amount of excess zero and span drift measured at the 24-hour interval checks to be recorded and quantified. The optical surfaces exposed to the effluent gases must be cleaned prior to performing the zero and span drift adjustments, except for systems using automatic zero adjustments. For systems using automatic zero adjustments, the optical surfaces must be cleaned when the cumulative automatic zero compensation exceeds 4 percent opacity.

(iii) The owner or operator must apply a method for producing a simulated zero opacity condition and an upscale (span) opacity condition using a certified neutral density filter or other related technique to produce a known obscuration of the light beam. All procedures applied must provide a system check of the analyzer internal optical surfaces and all electronic circuitry including the lamp and photodetector assembly.

(iv) Except during periods of system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, the COMS must be in continuous operation and must complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive 10-second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive 6-minute period.

(v) The owner or operator must reduce all data from the COMS to 6-minute averages. Six-minute opacity averages must be calculated from 36 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period. Data recorded during periods of system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments must not be included in the data averages. An arithmetic or integrated average of all data may be used.

[40 CFR 60.255(g)]

O.9. Visible Emissions Compliance Tests – Coal Handling System (EP 01, 02, and 04-09): Emission Points 01, 02, and 04-09 shall be tested to demonstrate compliance with the Visible emissions standard specified in Condition O.4.b., annually, once each federal fiscal year.

[Rule 62-297.310(7)(a)4, F.A.C.; 40 CFR 60.255(a); Permit No. 0890003-043-AC]

O.10. Visible Emissions Test Method- All Emission Points-: The owner or operator shall determine compliance with the applicable opacity standards as specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this condition.

(1) Method 9 of appendix A-4 of Part 60 and the procedures in § 60.11 must be used to determine opacity, with the exceptions specified in paragraphs (1)(i) and (ii).

(i) The duration of the Method 9 of appendix A-4 of Part 60 performance test shall be 1 hour (ten 6-minute averages).

Draft/Proposed

Condition O.10. Continued:

(ii) If, during the initial 30 minutes of the observation of a Method 9 of appendix A-4 of Part 60 performance test, all of the 6-minute average opacity readings are less than or equal to half the applicable opacity limit, then the observation period may be reduced from 1 hour to 30 minutes.

(2) To determine opacity for fugitive coal dust emissions sources, the additional requirements specified in paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) must be used.

(i) The minimum distance between the observer and the emission source shall be 5.0 meters (16 feet), and the sun shall be oriented in the 140-degree sector of the back.

(ii) The observer shall select a position that minimizes interference from other fugitive coal dust emissions sources and make observations such that the line of vision is approximately perpendicular to the plume and wind direction.

(iii) The observer shall make opacity observations at the point of greatest opacity in that portion of the plume where condensed water vapor is not present. Water vapor is not considered a visible emission.

(3) A visible emissions observer may conduct visible emission observations for up to three fugitive, stack, or vent emission points within a 15-second interval if the following conditions specified in paragraphs (3)(i) through (iii) of this condition are met.

(i) No more than three emissions points may be read concurrently.

(ii) All three emissions points must be within a 70 degree viewing sector or angle in front of the observer such that the proper sun position can be maintained for all three points.

(iii) If an opacity reading for any one of the three emissions points is within 5 percent opacity from the applicable standard (excluding readings of zero opacity), then the observer must stop taking readings for the other two points and continue reading just that single point.

[40 CFR 60.257(a)]

Common Testing Requirements:

O.11. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Draft/Proposed

Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

O.12. Other Reporting Requirements- All Emission Points: See Appendix RR, Facility-Wide Reporting Requirements, for additional reporting requirements.

O.13. Recordkeeping- Coal Crusher (EP 03):

(a) The owner or operator shall maintain in a logbook (written or electronic) on-site and make it available upon request. The logbook shall record the following:

(1) The manufacturer's recommended maintenance procedures and the date and time of any maintenance and inspection activities and the results of those activities. Any variance from manufacturer recommendation, if any, shall be noted.

(2) The date and time of periodic coal preparation and processing plant visual observations, noting those sources with visible emissions along with corrective actions taken to reduce visible emissions. Results from the actions shall be noted.

(3) The amount and type of coal processed each calendar month.

(b) For the purpose of reports required under section 60.7(c), any owner operator subject to the provisions of this subpart also shall report semiannually periods of excess emissions as follow:

(1) All 6-minute average opacities that exceed the applicable standard.

[40 CFR 60.258(a)(1),(2),(3) and (b)(3)]

O.14. Test Report – Coal Crusher (EP 03): The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit the results of initial performance tests to the Administrator or delegated authority, consistent with the provisions of section 60.8. The owner or operator who elects to comply with the reduced performance testing provisions of sections 60.255(c) shall include in the performance test report identification of each affected facility that will be subject to the reduced testing.

[40 CFR 60.258(c)]

O.15. Test Reporting- Coal Crusher (EP 03): Within 60 days after the date of completing each performance evaluation conducted to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR 60 Subpart Y, the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit the test data to EPA by successfully entering the data electronically into EPA's WebFIRE data base available at *http://cfpub.epa.gov/oarweb/index.cfm?action=fire.main*.

For performance tests that cannot be entered into WebFIRE (*i.e.*, Method 9 of appendix A-4 of this part opacity performance tests) the owner or operator of the affected facility must mail a summary copy to United States Environmental Protection Agency; Energy Strategies Group; 109 TW Alexander DR; mail code: D243-01; RTP, NC 27711.

[40 CFR 60.258(d)]

Draft/Proposed

O.16. Operational Records. The permittee shall maintain in an operational log of the totalized quantity for coal processed in the coal handling system in either a written or electronic format. These records are to be reported upon request of the Department.

[Rule 62-4.070, F.A.C.]

SUPPRESSION SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

O.17. Dust suppression systems shall be used in the coal preparation and handling facilities which includes: a) a bottom discharge system employing side curtains and surfactant, water or equivalent wetting agent spray for coal unloading operations; b) housing the coal pulverizers in the power boiler building; and c) covered conveyors to transport the coal.

[Operation Permit No. AO45-169854; Permit No. 0890003-040-AC]

O.18. The permittee shall operate a wet suppression spray system at all car dumps and shall enclose conveyors and transfer points to maintain an opacity of equal to or below 20 percent.

[EPA Modification to PSD-FL-062 dated 4/13/81; Permit no. 0890003-040-AC]

Other Applicable Requirements

O.19. Federal Rule Requirements. In addition to the conditions listed above, this emissions unit is also subject to the applicable requirements contained in:

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A, General Provisions

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Y -Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants

Draft/Proposed

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit:

EU No.	Brief Description
-042	John Deere 125 BHP Diesel Engine, Model 6466DF-00, Serial Number: RG6466D349902 *The engine is a turbocharged, in-line, 6-cylinder, compression ignition, diesel engine with a total displacement of 7.64 liters. It is used to maintain a slow roll for the kiln in the event of a failure or shutdown of the main kiln drive to avoid damage to the kiln and solidification of the lime mud in the kiln. The year of Manufacture is 1989.* *The engine is subject to 40 CFR 63 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ National Emissions Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. In accordance with the definitions of this subpart, the engine is an existing, stationary RICE.*

This permit section addresses "existing" stationary CI RICE less than or equal to 500 HP that are located at a major source of HAP and that have not been modified or reconstructed after 6/12/2006. ***Unless the RICE is modified or reconstructed after 7/11/2005, NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart IIII, will not apply.***

P.1 NESHAP, 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Applicability: This diesel engine is classified as existing, stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) and shall comply with applicable provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ. This engine is classified as Emergency stationary RICE.

[40 CFR 63.6675(def); 40 CFR 63.6585(a) & (b); 40 CFR 60.6590(a)(1)(ii)]

P.2. 40 CFR 63, Subpart A-General Provision: Table 8 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 are applicable.

[40 CFR 63.6665]

P.3. Compliance Date: The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ no later than May 3, 2013.

[40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1)]

Performance Restrictions

P.4. Authorized Fuel:

a. Diesel fuel is the only authorized fuel for this engine.

[Application No. 0890003-044-AV]

b. Beginning January 1, 2015, owners and operators of existing emergency CI stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP and a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that uses diesel fuel and operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in **Condition P.5.(2)(ii) and (iii),** must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, except that any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to January 1, 2015, may be used until depleted.

(1) *Sulfur content:* 15ppm maximum for NR diesel fuel

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(2) *Cetane index or aromatic content*, as follows:

(i) A minimum cetane index of 40; or

(ii) A maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

[40 CFR 63.6604(b); 40 CFR 80.510(b)(1)(i), (b)(2); Rule 62-204.800(8), FAC]

P.5. Method of Operation - Emergency Stationary RICE: The emergency stationary RICE shall be operated according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Condition. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Condition, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Condition, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) *Emergency Situations*. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

(2) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this Condition for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph (3) of this Condition counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (2).

(i) *Maintenance and Testing.* The emergency stationary RICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year.

(ii) *Emergency Demand Response Situations*. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

(iii) *Voltage Deviation*. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(3) *Non-Emergency Situations*. The emergency stationary RICE may be operated up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

[40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1), (2), (3)]

Draft/Proposed

Emission standards

P.6. The engine shall comply with the following standards:

a. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first[1];
b. Inspect air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; and
c. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[2]

[1] Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in Condition P.7. in order to extend the specified oil change requirement.

[2] Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices

[40 CFR 63.6602, Item 1 of Table 2c, Table 2c Footnotes 2 and 3]

P.7. Oil Analysis Program Option. The owner or operator has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement stated in Condition P.6. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Condition P.6. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Base Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Base Number is less than 30 percent of the Total Base Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

[40 CFR 63.6625(i)]

General compliance requirements

P.8. Continuous Compliance. You must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ that applies at all times.

[40 CFR 63.6605(a)]

P.9. Operation and Maintenance of Equipment. At all times you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.6605(b)]

Draft/Proposed

P.10. Operation and Maintenance. The stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

[40 CFR 63.6625(e) & (e)(2)]

P.11 Hour Meter. The owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

[40 CFR 63.6625(f)]

P.12. Engine Startup. The owner or operator must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Table 2c apply.[1]

[1] Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices

[40 CFR 63.6625(h), Table 2c, Item 1, Table 2c footnote 3]

Monitoring requirements

P.13. You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each operating limitation in Condition P.6. according to methods specified below:

a. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or

ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

[40 CFR 63.6640(a), Table 6, No. 9.a.i. & ii.]

Recordkeeping requirements

P.14. The following records in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(5), (b)(1)-(b)(3) shall be kept:

(a)(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

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(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi).

(2) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.

[40 CFR 63.6655(a),(b)]

P.15. The records required in Condition P.14. shall be kept to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation in Condition P.6.

[40 CFR 63.6655(d), Table 6, No. 9.a.i. & ii.]

P.16. Records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE shall be kept in order to demonstrate that the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) is operated and maintained according to the owner or operator's own maintenance plan.

[40 CFR 63.6655(e),(e)(2)]

P.17. Records of the hours of operation of the engine shall be kept that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes

[40 CFR 63.6655(f), (f)(1)]

P.18. Records: Records shall meet the following:

(a) Records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), each record shall be kept for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) Each record shall be kept readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).

[40 CFR 63.6660]

Reporting requirements

P.19. Each instance shall be reported in which each emission limitation or operating limitation in Condition P.6. is not met. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650.

[40 CFR 63.6640(b)]

P.20. Each instance shall be reported in which the requirements in Table 8 to this subpart that apply are not met.

Draft/Proposed

[40 CFR 63.6640(e)]

Draft/Proposed

P.21. Emergency Situation. If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Condition P.6., or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Table 2c, footnote 1]

P.22. Emergency Demand Response Situations & Voltage Deviation. If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in Condition P.5.(2)(ii) and (iii), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Condition.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

(i) Company name and address where the engine is located.

(ii) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iii) Engine site rating and model year.

(iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.

(v) Hours operated for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

(viii) If there were no deviations from the fuel requirements in §63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), a statement that there were no deviations from the fuel requirements during the reporting period.

(ix) If there were deviations from the fuel requirements in §63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations, and the corrective action taken.

(2) The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.

(3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

[40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Table 7, Item 4; 40 CFR 63.6650(h)(1), (2), (3)]

Draft/Proposed

Notification requirements

P.23. The applicable notification requirements in §63.6645 and in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A shall be met. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5), the notification requirements of §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) are not applicable to existing stationary emergency RICE.

[40 CFR 63.6595(c), 40 CFR 63.6645(a) & (a)(5)]

Common Testing Requirements

P.24. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

Draft/Proposed

The specific conditions in this section apply to the following emissions unit:

EU No.	Brief Description
-043	Wisconsin 65 BHP Gasoline Engine, Model V465D *The engine is a four-stroke cycle, 4-cylinder, lean burn, spark ignition, gasoline engine with a total displacement of 2.9 liters. It is used to maintain agitation in the lime mud tanks to avoid solidification in event of a power loss or other failure of the agitator electrical drive. The year of Manufacture is 1989.* *The engine is subject to 40 CFR 63 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ National Emissions Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. In accordance with the definitions of this subpart, the engine is an existing, stationary RICE.*

This permit section addresses "existing" stationary SI RICE less than or equal to 500 HP that are located at a major source of HAP and that have not been modified or reconstructed after 6/12/2006. ***Unless the RICE is modified or reconstructed after 7/11/2005, NSPS 40 CFR 60, Subpart JJJJ, will not apply.***

Q.1 NESHAP, 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Applicability: This diesel engine is classified as existing, stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE) and shall comply with applicable provisions of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ. This engine is classified as Emergency stationary RICE.

[40 CFR 63.6675(def); 40 CFR 63.6585(a) & (b); 40 CFR 60.6590(a)(1)(ii)]

Q.2. 40 CFR 63, Subpart A-General Provision: Table 8 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§63.1 through 63.15 are applicable.

[40 CFR 63.6665]

Q.3. Compliance Date: The owner or operator shall comply with the applicable emission limitations and operating limitations of 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ no later than October 19, 2013.

[40 CFR 63.6595(a)(1)]

Performance Restrictions

Q.4. Authorized Fuel:

a. Gasoline is the only authorized fuel for this engine.

[Application No. 0890003-044-AV]

Q.5. Method of Operation - Emergency Stationary RICE: The emergency stationary RICE shall be operated according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Condition. Any operation other than emergency operation, maintenance and testing, emergency demand response, and operation in non-emergency situations for 50 hours per year, as described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Condition, is prohibited. If you do not operate the engine according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Condition, the engine will not be considered an emergency engine under 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ and will need to meet all requirements for non-emergency engines.

(1) *Emergency Situations*. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.

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(2) You may operate your emergency stationary RICE for any combination of the purposes specified in paragraphs (2)(i) through (iii) of this Condition for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year. Any operation for non-emergency situations as allowed by paragraph (3) of this Condition counts as part of the 100 hours per calendar year allowed by this paragraph (2).

(i) *Maintenance and Testing*. The emergency stationary RICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per year.

(ii) *Emergency Demand Response Situations*. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

(iii) *Voltage Deviation*. Emergency stationary RICE may be operated for periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(3) *Non-Emergency Situations*. The emergency stationary RICE may be operated up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted towards the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

[40 CFR 63.6640(f)(1), (2), (3)]

Emission standards

Q.6. The engine shall comply with the following standards:

d. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first[1];
e. Inspect spark plugs every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and
f. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.[2]

[1] Sources have the option to utilize an oil analysis program as described in Condition Q.7. in order to extend the specified oil change requirement.

[2] Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices

[40 CFR 63.6602, Item 6 of Table 2c, Table 2c Footnotes 2 and 3]

Draft/Proposed

Q.7. Oil Analysis Program Option. The owner or operator has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program in order to extend the specified oil change requirement stated in Condition Q.6. The oil analysis must be performed at the same frequency specified for changing the oil in Condition Q.6. The analysis program must at a minimum analyze the following three parameters: Total Acid Number, viscosity, and percent water content. The condemning limits for these parameters are as follows: Total Acid Number increases by more than 3.0 milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) per gram from Total Acid Number of the oil when new; viscosity of the oil has changed by more than 20 percent from the viscosity of the oil when new; or percent water content (by volume) is greater than 0.5. If all of these condemning limits are not exceeded, the engine owner or operator is not required to change the oil. If any of the limits are exceeded, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days of receiving the results of the analysis; if the engine is not in operation when the results of the analysis are received, the engine owner or operator must change the oil within 2 business days or before commencing operation, whichever is later. The owner or operator must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine.

[40 CFR 63.6625(j)]

General compliance requirements

Q.8. Continuous Compliance. You must be in compliance with the emission limitations and operating limitations in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ that applies at all times.

[40 CFR 63.6605(a)]

Q.9. Operation and Maintenance of Equipment. At all times you must operate and maintain any affected source, including associated air pollution control equipment and monitoring equipment, in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. The general duty to minimize emissions does not require you to make any further efforts to reduce emissions if levels required by this standard have been achieved. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Administrator which may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the source.

[40 CFR 63.6605(b)]

Q.10. Operation and Maintenance. The stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or develop your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

[40 CFR 63.6625(e) & (e)(2)]

Q.11 Hour Meter. The owner or operator must install a non-resettable hour meter if one is not already installed.

[40 CFR 63.6625(f)]

Draft/Proposed

Q.12. Engine Startup. The owner or operator must minimize the engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the emission standards applicable to all times other than startup in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Table 2c apply.[1]

[1] Sources can petition the Administrator pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 63.6(g) for alternative work practices

[40 CFR 63.6625(h), Table 2c, Item 6, Table 2c footnote 3]

Monitoring requirements

Q.13. You must demonstrate continuous compliance with each operating limitation in Condition Q.6. according to methods specified below:

b. Operating and maintaining the stationary RICE according to the manufacturer's emission-related operation and maintenance instructions; or

ii. Develop and follow your own maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

[40 CFR 63.6640(a), Table 6, No. 9.a.i. & ii.]

Recordkeeping requirements

Q.14. The following records in paragraphs (a)(1)-(a)(5), (b)(1)-(b)(3) shall be kept:

(a)(1) A copy of each notification and report that you submitted to comply with this subpart, including all documentation supporting any Initial Notification or Notification of Compliance Status that you submitted, according to the requirement in §63.10(b)(2)(xiv).

(2) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of operation (*i.e.*, process equipment) or the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(3) Records of performance tests and performance evaluations as required in §63.10(b)(2)(viii).

(4) Records of all required maintenance performed on the air pollution control and monitoring equipment.

(5) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions in accordance with §63.6605(b), including corrective actions to restore malfunctioning process and air pollution control and monitoring equipment to its normal or usual manner of operation.

(b) For each CEMS or CPMS, you must keep the records listed in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section.

(1) Records described in §63.10(b)(2)(vi) through (xi).

(2) Previous (*i.e.*, superseded) versions of the performance evaluation plan as required in §63.8(d)(3).

(3) Requests for alternatives to the relative accuracy test for CEMS or CPMS as required in §63.8(f)(6)(i), if applicable.

[40 CFR 63.6655(a),(b)]

Draft/Proposed

Q.15. The records required in Condition Q.14. shall be kept to show continuous compliance with each emission or operating limitation in Condition Q.6.

[40 CFR 63.6655(d), Table 6, No. 9.a.i. & ii.]

Q.16. Records of the maintenance conducted on the stationary RICE shall be kept in order to demonstrate that the stationary RICE and after-treatment control device (if any) is operated and maintained according to the owner or operator's own maintenance plan.

[40 CFR 63.6655(e),(e)(2)]

Q.17. Records of the hours of operation of the engine shall be kept that is recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner or operator must document how many hours are spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours are spent for non-emergency operation. If the engines are used for demand response operation, the owner or operator must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes

[40 CFR 63.6655(f), (f)(1)]

Q.18. Records: Records shall meet the following:

(a) Records must be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review according to §63.10(b)(1).

(b) As specified in §63.10(b)(1), each record shall be kept for 5 years following the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record.

(c) Each record shall be kept readily accessible in hard copy or electronic form for at least 5 years after the date of each occurrence, measurement, maintenance, corrective action, report, or record, according to §63.10(b)(1).

[40 CFR 63.6660]

Reporting requirements

Q.19. Each instance shall be reported in which each emission limitation or operating limitation in Condition Q.6. is not met. These instances are deviations from the emission and operating limitations in this subpart. These deviations must be reported according to the requirements in §63.6650.

[40 CFR 63.6640(b)]

Q.20. Each instance shall be reported in which the applicable requirements in Table 8 to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ are not met.

[40 CFR 63.6640(e)]

Q.21. Emergency Situation. If an emergency engine is operating during an emergency and it is not possible to shut down the engine in order to perform the work practice requirements on the schedule required in Condition Q.6., or if performing the work practice on the required schedule would otherwise pose an unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law, the work practice can be delayed until the emergency is over or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. The work practice should be performed as soon as practicable after the emergency has ended or the unacceptable risk under federal, state, or local law has abated. Sources must report any failure to perform the work practice on the schedule required and the federal, state or local law under which the risk was deemed unacceptable.

[40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Table 2c, footnote 1]

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Q.22. Emergency Demand Response Situations & Voltage Deviation. If you own or operate an emergency stationary RICE with a site rating of more than 100 brake HP that operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year for the purposes specified in Condition Q.5.(2)(ii) and (iii), you must submit an annual report according to the requirements in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this Condition.

(1) The report must contain the following information:

(i) Company name and address where the engine is located.

(ii) Date of the report and beginning and ending dates of the reporting period.

(iii) Engine site rating and model year.

(iv) Latitude and longitude of the engine in decimal degrees reported to the fifth decimal place.

(v) Hours operated for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vi) Number of hours the engine is contractually obligated to be available for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(2)(ii) and (iii).

(vii) Hours spent for operation for the purpose specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), including the date, start time, and end time for engine operation for the purposes specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii). The report must also identify the entity that dispatched the engine and the situation that necessitated the dispatch of the engine.

(viii) If there were no deviations from the fuel requirements in §63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), a statement that there were no deviations from the fuel requirements during the reporting period.

(ix) If there were deviations from the fuel requirements in §63.6604 that apply to the engine (if any), information on the number, duration, and cause of deviations, and the corrective action taken.

(2) The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year.

(3) The annual report must be submitted electronically using the subpart specific reporting form in the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (*www.epa.gov/cdx*). However, if the reporting form specific to this subpart is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the Administrator at the appropriate address listed in §63.13.

[40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ Table 7, Item 4; 40 CFR 63.6650(h)(1), (2), (3)]

Notification requirements

Q.23. The applicable notification requirements in §63.6645 and in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A shall be met. Pursuant to 40 CFR 63.6645(a)(5), the notification requirements of §§63.7(b) and (c), 63.8(e), (f)(4) and (f)(6), 63.9(b) through (e), and (g) and (h) are not applicable to existing stationary emergency RICE.

[40 CFR 63.6595(c), 40 CFR 63.6645(a) & (a)(5)]

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Common Testing Requirements

Q.24. Common Testing Requirements. Unless otherwise specified, tests shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements and procedures specified in Appendix TR, Facility-Wide Testing Requirements, of this permit.

[Rule 62-297.310, F.A.C.]

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The Following Appendices Are Enforceable Parts of This Permit:

- Appendix A, Glossary.
- Appendix I, List of Insignificant Emissions Units and/or Activities.
- Appendix GP-63, General Provisions for 40 CFR Part 63.
- Appendix GP-61 General Provisions for 40 CFR Part 61
- Appendix GP-60 General Provisions for 40 CFR Part 60
- Appendix NESHAP, Subpart S
- Table 1 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart S
- Appendix NESHAP, Subpart MM
- Table 1 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart MM
- Appendix NESHAP, Subpart ZZZZ
- Appendix NSPS, Subpart D
- Appendix NSPS, Subpart Y
- Appendix NSPS, Subpart BB
- Appendix RR, Facility-wide Reporting Requirements.
- Appendix TR, Facility-wide Testing Requirements.
- Appendix TV, Title V General Conditions.
- Appendix U, List of Unregulated Emissions Units and/or Activities
- Fernandina Beach Mill 40 CFR 63 Subpart S, MACT I Condensate Compliance Plan (UNOX Biological Treatment System), amended March 5, 2001
- USEPA Region IV, 40 CFR 63 Subpart S, MACT I Condensates Alternative Compliance Plan Approval Letter dated 11/02/00 (UNOX Biological Treatment System)
- EPA Approval Letter dated December 11, 2000 of NCASI Method DI/HAPS-99.01
- EPA Approval Letter dated September 22, 2003 for Alternative Inspection Frequency
- USEPA Region IV 40 CFR 63 Subpart S, MACT II - Clean Condensate Alternative Concurrence dated July 5, 2006
- Order on Request for Alternate Procedures and Requirements, File No 01-H-AP, dated 02/05/02
- Department Alternate Procedure Request Approval dated August 28, 2006
- Smurfit Stone Alternate Procedure Request dated June 2, 2006
- Container Corporation of America Coal Sampling and Testing Procedures for Compliance Monitoring of SO_2 for #7 Power Boiler
- Appendix CAM
- Appendix CEMS – Standard CEMS Requirements
- 40 CFR 60 Appendix F Performance Specification 1
- 40 CFR 60 Appendix B Performance Specification 2
- 40 CFR 60 Appendix B Performance Specification 6
- Appendix HCE
- Appendix EX Excess Emissions
- Appendix C

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